THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.

E. ST. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

VOL. XVI., Nº. 755. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

Shanghai, July 9th, 1864.

To D. LEROY, *Absconding Debtor.*

WHEREAS, A. E. ROSENTHAL, Esq., member of the firm of Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co, of Shanghai, personally appeared before me, GEO. F. SEWARD, *United States Consul-General*, and made Oath that the firm now or lately doing business in Shanghai, under the name of DUNN & Co., whereof you are a member, is indebted to said firm of BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. in the sum of dollars 2638.50.

Therefore you are hereby notified, that your property in the hands of Messrs. ANGELL & Co. of Shanghai, is attached for the payment of said debt, with interest and costs, and that unless you appear before me within six months from this date, to answer in a suit commenced against said firm of DUNN & Co. by Messrs. BLUM, BROTHERS & Co. to recover said sum, Judgment will be given against you, for said sum, interest and costs.

GEO. F. SEWARD,
U. S. Consul General, Actg. Judicially.
30jy-65 483

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as *General Commission Agents and Brokers, Land Agents, Auctioneers of damaged Goods, &c.*, under the style and firm of REYNOLDS & Co.

EDWARD ANDREW REYNOLDS.
OLIVER RICHARD CROCKETT.

Hong Name—*Lee Foo* 利富

Corner of Pekin and Kiangsoo Roads.
2-ja 538 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned have this day entered into partnership as Medical Practitioners at this Port.

During Dr SIBBALD's temporary absence, his practice will be carried on by Drs. HENDERSON and JOHNSTON.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
JAS. HENDERSON, M.D., F. R. C. S. E.
JAS. JOHNSTON, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
31ma 559 Shanghai, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

MR. WINKEL SMITH has this day been authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

WM. PUNTAU & Co.
7ja 543 Shanghai, December 1st, 1864

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at this place, as *Public Silk Inspectors and General Commission Merchants*, under the style and firm of MAERTENS, LATHAM & Co.

AUG. H. MAERTENS.
THOS. STANLEY LATHAM.
8jy-65 470 Shanghai, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned (in the absence of Mr. ALBERT ROBINSON, M. Inst., C. E.) having been appointed Agents for Messrs. RANDOLPH, ELDER & Co., Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow, are prepared to give full particulars concerning the cost of Steamers, Steam Dredging Vessels, Screw Pile Wharves, &c., and to contract for same at home prices.

Plans, models, and specifications of the above can be seen on application.

GLOVER & Co.
tf 434 Shanghai, 18th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. H. A. KNOOP is from this day authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.

KNOOP & Co.
8oc-65 517 Shanghai, Oct. 8th, 1864.

NOTICE.—The interest of Mr. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE and of the late Mr. HENRY HERBERT in our Firm, ceased on the 30th June last.

DENT & Co.
5fe 531 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. R. H. BALDWIN as Partner in my business, which will in future be carried on under the style of J. H. WIGHALL & Co.

J. H. WIGHALL & Co.
tf 418 Shanghai, 16th April, 1864.

NOTICE.

ON the first of May 1864, Mr. JOHN BROADHURST TOOTAL was admitted a partner in the business of the undersigned in China.

NICHOL LATIMER & Co., Shanghai.
LATIMER LITTLE & Co., Kiukiang.
tf 467 Shanghai, 6th June, 1864.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I have *This-day* established myself at this Port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the firm of PICKENPACK & Co.

V. PICKENPACK.
18fe 540 Ningpo, 17th Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day admitted MR. J. W. WOOD a Partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of CERRUTI, WOOD & Co.

G. E. CERRUTI.
tf 362 Ningpo, 10th February, 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. JOHN MORRIS has this day been admitted as partner in our firm.

ACKSON & Co.
tf 332 Ningpo, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that he has commenced business as *Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.*

W. B. KINNEAR.
tf 452 Foochow, 10th June, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this port as *Public Tea Inspector & Commission Agent.*

E. HENRY HOW.
tf 412 Foochow, April 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as *Merchant & General Commission Agent*, under the firm of LINCKER & Co.

A. G. LINCKER.
21ja-65 474 Swatow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have this day established a Branch of their business, as *Merchants and Commission Agents*, at this Port under the management of Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON.

THE BORNEO COMPANY "LIMITED"
tf 218 Hongkong, 1st August, 1863.

NOTICE.—MR. EDWARD PETTIT has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.

MR. EARNEST DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

DEACON & Co.
7ap 563 Canton, 1st Jan., 1865.

NOTICE.

THE partnership hitherto carried on by the Under-signed EDWARD TOWNEND and by RICHARD BELL DAVIES at Hankow, as *Commission Agents*, under the style of DAVIES TOWNEND & Co., has been dissolved by consent

EDWARD TOWNEND.
4fe-65 530 Hankow, Sept. 1st, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established a branch of our firm at Kiukiang under the management of Mr. W. F. B. SAMS who is authorised to sign our firm.

INNES & Co.
tf 457 Hankow, 1st July, 1864.

NOTICE.

WE have establ-shed a branch of our Firm at Chefoo, and Mr. J. D. THORBURN will sign our Firm per procuration at that place.

MEADOWS & Co.
tf 297 Tientsin, 2nd November, 1863.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established myself at this Port as *Merchant and General Commission Agent* under the style of DETMERING & Co.

W. DETMERING.
tf 260 Chefoo, September 1863.

NOTICE.—The Business hitherto carried on in Yokahama, Japan, by Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE, will in future be conducted under the name of FLETCHER & Co.

Mr. JAMES S. DOWNIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

FLETCHER & Co.
22ap 525 China, 15th October, 1864.

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves at this place as *Merchants and Commission Agents* under the style and firm of DIECKMANN, BROTHERS & Co.

H. WILH. DIECKMANN JR.
RICHD. DIECKMANN.
Nekolajefsk on Amur, July 1st, 1864.
24ma 511

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at this Port as *Merchant, Commission agent, Ship Broker, &c.*

ALEX. P. PORTER,
Late Agent for Messrs. Dent & Co.
4may-65 534 Hakodadi, 1st Nov., 1864.

NOTICE.

MR. MARON is from this day authorized to sign our Firm *per procuration* in China and Japan.

FAJARD SCHAUWECKER & Co.
tf 498 July 9th, 1864.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent
4, LIME STREET SQUARE,
LONDON.
tf E. C.

INSURANCES.

CITY OF GLASGOW.

Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED IN 1838.
Subscribers Capital £600,000
Accumulated Funds at 20th January, 1864, (£460,000.)
Annual Revenue at that date £103,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company in Japan and China, are prepared to accept risks, on terms, particulars of which can be obtained on application to

JARVIE THORBURN & Co.
5no-65 529 Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1864.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Marine Branch: 5 ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE, LONDON.
CAPITAL,.....2,500,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the *Marine Branch* of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies at current rates of Premium.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 258 Shanghai, 14th Oct., 1863.

NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, accept Risks on produce shipped from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Hongkong.

MAITLAND, BUSH & Co.
Hong name— Wha-kee.
tf 370 Newchwang, January 1864.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above named Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Marine Risks to the Extent of Forty Five Thousand Mexican Dollars (Mex. $45,000.) payable in either London or Amsterdam or any of the principal ports in India and China.

HAGEMEYER & Co.
25jy-65 185 Hankow, 9th July, 1863.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are authorized to grant Policies against Fire on Buildings or their Contents to the extent of £20,000 at this Port, Hankow, Kiukiang and Tientsin, also on approved Chinese Buildings to the extent of £5,000.

DOW & Co.
31de 325 Shanghai, 5th Oct., 1864.

BOMBAY ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks on the usual terms and conditions.

DAVID SASSOON SONS & Co.
tf 170 Shanghai, 29th June, 1863.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at the Current Rates of Premium.

DOW & Co.
31de-65 324 Shanghai, 1st January, 1864.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, REGISTERED.

THE business of this Company has been transferred to The HOME & COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED who will settle all claims on policies issued by the first named Company.

TURNER & Co.,
Agents
tf 479 Shanghai, July 26th, 1864.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
2jy-65 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

INSURANCES.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £5,000,000 Sterling.

President:
Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F.R.S.
Board of Direction:
JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
C. J. BARNETT, Esp., (Barnett, Hoare, Barnett & Co.)
G. H. BARNETT, Esq., Glympton Park, Woodstock.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq., New Court.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq., (Alexander, Fletcher & Co.)
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq., (Thomson, Bonar & Co.)
G. J. GOSCHEN, Esq., M.P., for the City of London, (Fruhling & Goschen.)
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq., M.P. for Penryn and Falmouth.
JAMES HELME, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
SAMPSON LUCAS, Esq., (Lucas, Micholls & Co.)
ELLIOT MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq., Collingwood House, Brighton.
J. M. MONTEFIORE, Esq., Director of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.
Sir ANTHONY DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., for the City of London.
THOMAS C. SMITH, Esq., 23, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

ASSURANCES on buildings and contents, accepted at lowest current rates. Losses promptly and liberally settled.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in China.
tf 437 Shanghai, 20th May, 1864.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
11, LOMBARD ST. LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.
Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.*
Charles Wm. Curtis, Esq., *Depy. Chairman.*
Henry Hulsey Berens, Esq.
Henry Bonham Carter, Esq.
Charles F. Devas, Esq.
Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart.
James Goodson, Esq.
Thomas Hankey, Esq., M.P.
John G. Hubbard, Esq., M.P.
F. H. Jansen, Esq.
G. J. Shaw Lefevre, Esq., M.P.
John Martin, Esq.
Rowland Mitchell, Esq.
James Morris, Esq.
Henry Norman, Esq.
Henry R. Reynolds, Esq.
Abraham John Robarts, Esq.
William Steven, Esq.
Henry Vigne, Esq.

SECRETARY.
Thomas Tallemach, Esq.

ACTUARY.
Samuel Brown, Esq.
Superintendent of Fire Department.
Isaac Delvalle, Esq.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents to the above named Company in China and are prepared to grant Policies here or at any of the Treaty Ports against Fire on the usual terms.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
25ju-65 455 Shanghai, 25th June, 1864.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
Board of Directors in Manchester.
EDMUND BUCKLEY, Esq., Chairman.
DAVID HARRISON, Esq., Deputy-Coairman.

John Barratt, Esq.
Edmund Buckley, jun., Esq.
John Chapman, Esq., M.P.
T. Barlum Foster, Esq.
John Heugh, Esq.
Bernhard Loebert, Esq.
Alfred Milne, Esq.
Joseph Peel, Esq.
Geo. Withington, Esq.

Board of Directors in London.
Thomas Q. Finnis, Esq., Alderman, Chairman.
John Cunliffe Pickersgill, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
Henry C. Chilton, Esq., | Patrick D. Hadow, Esq.
William Mallalieu, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for this Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, on buildings or their contents, in Shanghai and Hankow.

HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
tf 514 Shanghai, 26th Sept., 1864.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital £1,250,760 Sto.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1863.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £8,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
LONDON.
Established in 1710.

Managers:
WILLIAM HAMILTON, Esq.,
Chairman & Treasurer.
CHARLES B. FORD, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.

The Right Hon. W. M. BERESFORD, M.P.
The Hon. F. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., M.P.
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Capt. H. G. HAMILTON, R.N.
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. F. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WRADE NORMAN, Esq.
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., M.P.
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., M.P.
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, London, beg leave to inform the British and Foreign Residents at Shanghai that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attorneys, to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other property, at those places.

Full particulars of RATES, &c., may be obtained on application to.

LINDSAY & Co.
tf 108 Shanghai, January 1st, 1863.

COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at this Port for the above Company are prepared to grant Marine risks on the usual terms.

Policies payable in the principal ports of India and China.

BOURJAU, HUBENER & Co.
tf 133 Shanghai 14th May, 1863.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each.
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. JOHNSON, Esq., (Messrs. Johnson & Co.) *Chairman.*
H. H. WIGGINS, Esq., *Manager Commercial Bank of India.*
F. HENDERSON, Esq., (Messrs. Jarvie, Thorburn & Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq., (Messrs. Gibb Livingston & Co.)
J. THORNE, Esq. (Messrs. Thorne Bros. & Co.)
GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

L. JOSEPHS,—*Secretary*
tf 320 Shanghai, 22nd Aug., 1864.

YANGTZSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

THE Undersigned, having been chosen Secretaries and Agents of this Association are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium.

Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Fuchau and Shanghai.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured of each year, at the close of each current year, fifteen per cent of the profits of the Company for that year, divided *pro rata* to the amount of premiums paid by each Policies holder.

The following appointments of Agents for the Association have been made in the Northern Ports of China and in Japan.

S. W. POMEROY, Jr. Esq., *at Tientsin.*
Messrs. KNIGHT & Co., „ *Newchwang.*
„ MEADOWS & Co., „ *Chefoo.*
„ WALSH & Co., „ *Nagasaki.*
„ WALSH, HALL & Co., „ *Kanagawa.*
RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf Shanghai, 1st November, 1862.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DAVIS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FERGUSSON & Co.

2ap 564 Chefoo, 1st January, 1865.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

NOTICE.—TRINITY CHURCH.—DIVINE SERVICE is celebrated every Sunday at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. Special Service for Garrison at 9 A.M. Holy Communion is administered on the first Sunday of every month.

Persons not holding Pews are at liberty to occupy any seats they may find vacant when the reading of "The Psalms" is finished.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held at the Union Chapel (Shantung Road) every Sunday Morning at 11 o'clock, and in the Evening at 6 o'clock, also on Thursday Evening at 6 o'clock.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held every Sunday Morning at 11.30 o'clock, and Evening at 7.30 o'clock, in the American Episcopal Chapel, Hong-que.

LATEST DATES.

England,.....Nov. 12		Hankow,.....Jany. 10
Hongkong,.....Jan. 6		Nagasaki,.....Dec. 25
Tientsin,.....Dec. 1		Kanagawa,.....Dec. 21

Latest dates in England, China,—
Hongkong...Sep. 30 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai.... „ 23 } Nov. 9.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

For the week ending January 14th, 1865.

Malwa		Patna	
New Tls.	Old. Tls.	New Tls.	Old Tls.
January			
7,—438 a 440		.....317 a 323.....	
9,—438 a 440		.....317 a 323.....	
10,—438 a 440		.....317 a 323.....	
11,—445 a 450		.....325 a 340.....	
12,—440..... 445		335.....	
13,—440		.....330 a 335.....	

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—Jan. 13, *Maria*, (Br. str.) Farquhar, from Fuchau & Ningpo; *Huguang*, (Am. str.) Johnson, from Hankow; *Whampoa*, (Br. str.) Batten, from Ningpo; *Fire Queen*, (Br. str.) Johnson, from Hankow; *Kiangse*, (Am. str) Simmons, from Ningpo; *Rigi*, (Br. bq.) Pontac, from Nagasaki; *B. Banner*, (Br. bq.) ....., from Fuchau.

DEPARTED.—January 13, *Poyang*, (Am. str.) Blanchard, for Hankow and Ports; *Kiangse*, (Am. str.) Simmons, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per str. *Formosa*, from Yokohama, Messrs. E. W. Paine, Müller, Waller. Per str. *Nagasaki*, from Hongkong, Messrs. Keswick and Cowasjee.

DEPARTED.—Per str. *Cadiz*, for Hongkong, His Excellency Sir Rutherford and Lady Alcock, Asst. Com. Gen. Eichbaum, Messrs. W. H. Carter, E. Belire, A. Riwotzky, C. Scholefield, A. Wünsch, Godfrey, J. Rowe. A. Flint, E. Paine.

THE London Mail of 26th Nov., due in Hongkong on the 12th instant, and here on the 17th.—It arrived last year on the 27th January, per *Ganges*.

ONE of the P. & O. Co.'s steamers with the Mails &c., for Europe, is appointed to leave on Thursday, the 26th instant.

HYDROGRAPHICAL NOTICE.
(No. 16.)

ON and after the 5th day of December, 1864, a fixed White Light, placed at an elevation of seventy feet above the mean level of the sea, will be exhibited from the King-Toan Beacon on the South Bank of the Yang-tze-kiang. It should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 5 or 6 miles.

The same building will display a Red Light at an elevation of 30 feet above the mean level of the sea. This light is intended to keep vessels clear of the dangerous spit that has formed off the Beacon, and it will not be visible from a ship's deck 15 feet above the sea until she is in 18 feet (low water spring tides).

The Beacon is painted red and white chequered, and is surmounted by a bright brass ball.

J. M. HOCKLY,
Harbour Master.

Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 3rd Dec. 1864. 554 7ma

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1865.

RETROSPECT OF EVENTS IN THE NORTH OF CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1864.

The Rebellion. At the commencement of the year 1864, a pause occurred in the operations against the insurgents. The reasons for this cessation of hostilities we have already fully enlarged upon. The Rebels had been driven from their strongholds at Tai-tsang, Quinsan and Soochow, but they still held the important departmental city of Changchow, and boasted undisputed away over the extensive district to the North West and North of Soochow as far as Nanking. The first step taken by Gordon after his reconciliation with the Futai was to advance on Yih-shing, a city of the third rank, the possession of which enabled the rebels to keep open their communication with the Chê-kiang province viâ the grand canal. Here Gordon was successful on February 2nd, and he then rapidly made preparations to attack Changchow, where, on January 9th, the Futai's brother, Li-sun-ta-jên, had been disgracefully beaten. Meanwhile Ka-shing-fu was being invested by a large Imperialist force. About the commencement of March, it seemed, however, as though the Insurgents would again obtain an alarming influence in the province, as at Ka-shing the Imperialists were heavily repulsed during an assault, while flying bodies of insurgents threatened the safety of Soochow. Indeed so great was the alarm felt by the officials at Soochow, that Ching was recalled in all haste from Ka-shing, and the gates of the provincial capital were kept carefully closed. Gordon accordingly seized Li-yang, and advanced from it on Kin-tang which meanwhile had sent in offers of surrender. When, however, Gordon appeared before the walls with a strong force to take formal possession, the garrison refused to march out, and it was accordingly necessary to carry the city by assault. The wall was breached, but the assailants were three times repulsed, and were finally compelled to retire on Li-yang with a loss of one hundred and fifteen men and fourteen officers killed and wounded. The possession of Kin-tang was looked on as most important, as it stands about seventy miles from Nanking and commands the approaches to the capital from the South and South East. Difficulties seemed now to rain thickly about Gordon. While he was engaged at Li-yang in organising a force competent to carry Kin-tang, news was brought that the rebels had issued from Chang-chow, routed the besieging force, and were threatening Kiang-yin and Chiang-zu. It was therefore necessary for him to hasten to the relief of Fooshan, lest the rebels should turn his flank and regain possession of Quinsan. Just at this time (March 30th) Hang-chow was carried by the French contingent, and the Imperial forces acting in conjunction with them, and this serious loss no doubt conduced to disheaten the rebels and throw their designs of re-conquest into confusion. In addition to the loss of Hang-chow, Ka-shing-fu was taken on March 20th, but this city had for some time ceased to be of much importance to the rebels. On the 11th of April, Gordon, who had tranquillised the eastern portion of the province, and ascertained that the rebels were not in sufficient force to disturb the neighborhood of the thirty mile radius, attacked and carried Waisoo, a small but strongly fortified place within a short distance of Kiang-yin. Then, making Li-yang his head quarters, he cleared the surrounding country of rebels, and held himself in readiness to advance on Chang-chow whenever an eligible opportunity should offer. Meanwhile the Imperialists sustained a severe loss in the death of Ching, or more properly Chên Hsio-chi (陳學起), who was mortally wounded at Ka-shing, and died April 15th. On April 27th an assault was made on Chang-chow-fu, but the garrison mustered in such force, and stood so bravely to their guns that the Imperialists were compelled to retire. Gordon retained his position before the city, and, although closely beleaguered, continued his operations, and on May 11th succeeded in capturing it. At this place four rebel wangs, viz., the An-wang, Fu-wang, the greater Yu-wang and the lesser Yu-wang were captured and beheaded. Thus did Chang-chow, from which in April 1860 Li Hung-chang had been ignominiously driven, fall again into the hands of the Imperialists. By a strange coincidence the city was retaken by Li Futai (or rather by Gordon acting under Li's orders) at 2 P.M. on the sixth day of the fourth month, that day and even hour having four years before witnessed its capture by the rebel Li, the Chung-wang. The restoration of Changchow to the Imperial sway was welcomed with an amount of enthusiasm hardly shewn on the recovery of Soochow. Nor is this remarkable, for from early ages the city of Changchow, described by Marco Polo under the name of Tin-gu-gui, shared somewhat in the glories of the adjacent capital. Chang-chow having been taken, it was found impossible to retain Tan-yang, and the rebels accordingly evacuated this latter city without a struggle. The country between Soochow and Nanking was now clear, and operations against the last strongholds of the rebellion were carried on with the utmost vigor. Gordon's force was disbanded, with the exception of six hundred artillery and three hundred infantry which were retained as the nucleus of a force should it be found necessary at any future time to embody a disciplined contingent. Nanking and Hoochow alone stood out, but their fate was already sealed. The Hoochow garrison were shut in by Imperial stockades constructed at Yu-hong, Tê-ching, Shi-mên, Ling-lu and Tê-kiang, while the governor general of the two Kiang pushed his works close to the walls of Nanking. At length on July 19th, a breach was made near the Taiping (North East) gate of Nanking, and the city was won. We need not dwell long on the details of the capture. They have been fully set forth in the foreign accounts and in the various memorials to the throne published from time to time in the *North-China Herald*. The slaughter which ensued was terrific, but as in it no European was in any way involved, the foreign communities heard of the occurrence without that indignation which was excited by the Soochow massacre. The inhabitants must have endured the most heartrending sufferings before the capture, as when the Imperial troops entered and commenced the work of indiscriminate slaughter, they met with no resistance, and found no supplies of any kind in the military store houses. Had the garrison not been literally starved out, and deprived of all means of obtaining munitions of war, it is probable that the breach made at the Taiping mên would have been as ineffectual as were those made some months before. In spite of the glowing eulogies pronounced in the *Peking Gazettes*, in which both men and officers shared alike, there is no doubt that the investing army was nothing but a craven mob officered by imbecile commanders. The manly side of the Chinese character was exhibited by the Insurgents on several important occasions. But in no instance that has come to our knowledge did the Imperialists exhibit a spark of bravery or owe their successes to aught save overwhelming numbers. The simple fact that, in spite of the foreign influence thrown into the scale, the Rebellion flourished for many years, and was only at last crushed by the introduction of elements which the rebels had every reason to believe would not be brought to bear against them, is in itself amply sufficient to prove the superiority of the rebel character. Nanking having fallen, the preservation of Hoochow was impossible. Indeed Hoochow was rendered useless as a military position, and would have proved untenable even by European troops. Accordingly on September 28th the rebels evacuated the city, making good their escape, through a pass in the Thé Deu Hills, to the province of Kiang-si. The rebellion thus crushed was, however, by no means extinguished. The men who escaped from Hoochow, and the few stragglers who were overlooked in the Nanking slaughter dispersed, carrying with them the seeds of disaffection and rebellion. Hardly a month had elapsed after the fall of Hoochow before we heard of rebel movements in the provinces of Kiangsi and Hunan. Fukien was soon filled by adherents of the Tai-ping cause, and Szu-chuan was kept in a state of ferment by the Yi-Wang. The Miaotzu started an insurrection on their own account in Yunan, and the Mahometans advanced rapidly in Kansu and Shên-si. Thus while we believed that by the capture of Nanking the entire empire would have been tranquillised, we found by experience that the rebellion in its fall had given place to an alarming number of smaller but no less threatening manifestations of popular discontent. The Tai-ping movement long since lost its religious character. Such fragments is of it as now remain are therefore either purely political disturbances, or are the result of a desire for plunder fostered by ambitious demagogues, who have nothing to lose and every thing to gain by popular tumult. The leaders of seditton in Fukien and Kiang-si claim connection with the true Taiping rebellion, which had for its nominal end and aim the extermination of the Tartars and the re-establishment of a native dynasty. But so far as we can see, the only object likely to be attained by these scattered bodies of rebels is the ruin of the country without the remotest hope of the establishment of any form of goverment.

When glancing over the history of the Taiping rebellion we are at a loss to discover what it was that formed a bond of union between the heterogeneous elements which composed it. We cannot believe that the followers of the rebel leaders were actuated by any pious zeal for the spread of that bastard christianity which was at first professed. To the myriads of soldiers who flocked to the Insurgent standards, the overthrow of one dynasty and the establishment o another would be words without meaning. No personal love or admiration for the Taiping Wang could have entered into their motives, for the Rebel emperor was as shadowy and unapproachable as was the rightful ruler of the country. The Rebel soldiery were never in a better position for the acquisition of ill-gotten wealth than were the Imperial legions, and had no reason to believe that they would rise above the level at which they found themselves. The answer to the question—why the rebellion numbered so many millions of supporters, lies, we believe, in the fact that the common people of China, ground down by exactions, and kept in a position little better than that of the beasts of the field, are at times liable to obtain a glimpse at their real position, and to speculate on the rights of man as a free agent, and on his claims to self-government. Once committed to the support of the rebellion, fear was sufficient to deter them from any attempt at escape. Should they cast off the new allegiance they had sworn, their fate was sealed, and should they even throw themselves into the arms of the Imperialists, they had little to expect but punishment or death. Thus the only explanation which we can give of the long continuance of the rebellion and of the enthusiasm with which it was supported, lies in the fact that the fear of consequences deterred every one who had once joined the Insurgent cause, from flinching from his newly imposed engagements.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

THE maximum temperature during the past week has ranged from 46 to 59, and the minimum from 34 to 43. To-day a little rain has fallen.

The Consular Court has again been occupied in considering claims for damages arising out of loss and detention sustained through the sinking of the *General Mestin* by the *Promise*. The evidence adduced and the judgments given, in the case of several, will be found elsewhere. An interesting case of alleged breach of contract, in refusing to take delivery of cotton contracted for, is now being heard. A full report will be published next week. A seizure of arms evidently destined for the Honan rebels was made on Saturday last, at the Custom House. Application was made to translip a number of barrels of flour which had arrived from Hongkong in the *Oriflamme*, into another steamer destined to convey them to Hankow. The permit was granted, but one of the barrels unfortunately dropped into the boat in the process of transhipment, burst, and disclosed to view revolvers, rifles and ammunition neatly packed inside. The Thorne company have given a succesful representation of the *Octaroon* at the Lyceum theatre, and announce a second performance for this evening. A collision has occured between the *Titan* and *Fire Dart*, in which the latter was injured and obliged to return to Shanghai. A list of the officers appointed to the different masonic lodges at Shanghai during the current year, will be found in another column.

HANKOW advices inform us that the Mahomedan rebels have entered Honan and captured the district city of Kaifung. Our correspondents at the other river ports are silent.

Yokohama papers contain an account of the execution of a principal in the murder of Major Baldwin and Lieutenant Bird; and announce the departure of Sir Rutherford Alcock, who came to Shanghai in the *Barossa* and went on to England in the mail steamer which left on the 9th inst.

Our NAGASAKI correspondent gives a glowing account of the festivities in which the residents indulged during the Christmas season. H. M. S. *Argus* had returned from a visit to the Strait of Simonosaki and reported that the batteries destroyed by the allied fleet had not been repaired or armed. No less than ten Japanese steamers were lying in the Inland Sea laden with troops destiged to attack Choshiu.

From AMOY, we learn that H. M. S. *Swallow* is executing a much needed survey of the channel between the Pescadores and the west coast of Formosa, and that the *Dove* is surveying Amoy harbour.

The arrival of the French mail, now a week overdue, had been anxiously looked for as she would bring news of the result of the American election. But, as has lately been frequently the case, her intelligence has been anticipated by advices from California, which announce the re-election of Lincoln by a large majority. The war news contained nothing decisive but appeared rather to incline in favour of the South.

THE AUTOGRAPHIC DEPOSITION OF CHUNG-WANG, THE FAITHFUL KING AT HIS TRIAL AFTER THE CAPTURE OF NANKING.

(Continued from January 7th, 1865.)

Tsingpoo being taken I followed up my success by taking 10 Imperialist stockades near the city, and these, with what I took on my way to Sungkiang, made up about 130 in all.

I also took all the camps outside Sung-kiang, the city itself, which was garrisoned by the devils, remaining intact. The day following reinforcements of devils arrived in boats for the succour of the city, and brought with them war materiel and more than ten guns. Against these I advanced and again obtained a victory, defeating the devils and taking possession of their guns and ammunition. They were afraid to assail me any more and I was therefore able to complete the investment of Sung-kiang, nay, I was on the point of gaining the desired success when news was received that General Tsêng had taken Wuhu, Ch'no-sien, Wu-wei, Yun-ts'no and the East and West Pillars. As the bamboo when once split, splits easily all the way down, T'ai-p'ing and Hochow had likewise fallen. These successes had been forwarded up and General Tsêng was now investing the capital. The Tienwang sent three messengers in one day to urge me to return, and such was the tenor of his decrees that I was obliged to withdraw the whole of my force from Sung-kiang and turn my face once more towards Soochow I then deliberated with my officers upon a scheme I had in view for the relief of Nanking, and which I proposed to carry into effect. Knowing that Tsêng's strength rested mainly in his gunboats, against which I could bring no naval force to bear, and knowing, moreover, that his troops had always been victorious and that their strength was somewhat formidable, I had hence no inclination to engage them. My idea was to pour supplies into Nanking as well as all the ammunition and wealth procurable from surrounding cities, and wait for two years when I could then come to its rescue; as I felt confident that the beleaguering force would in time lose their prestige (or spirit for fighting) and I should then be able to cope with them. Just as I had matured all my plans and proceeded to carry them into effect, another mandate from the Tien-wang arrived, and in it were the words, "Three decrees have called upon you to hasten and save the capital, why do you not send troops, what are your intentions (or designs)? You have been honoured with a high position, and do you not know my laws? If you do not obey this decree the law must inevitably take effect upon you."

With such reproachful language as this poured out on me I was obliged to obey, and accordingly I prepared myself for a move forward to Nanking, giving over Hangchow and Soochow to the charge of certain of my officers. I handed over my mother and family to the chief in token of fidelity and to manifest my simple yet faithful heart.

After the receipt of the decree above alluded to, which I could not release myself from obeying, I then completed my arrangements for setting out and determined the day that I would take my departure. The Chief was so hostile and abusive that I lost all care for worldly matters, my only desire was to see my mother who was over 80 years of age and who had nourished me from childhood upward, and hence I put up with vexations to attain this end. The state of affairs led me to see that there was no chance of (our cause) holding out. The Tienwang would not rectify or improve the government; and all I could do was to continue to the end the same loyalty that I had shewn thus far. The Tienwang sent one of his own relations to Soochow with a message to me that I was faithless and was meditating treachery of some sort. In the 8th month I quitted Soochow for Li-yang and from there moved on to Tung-pa, proceeding thence direct to Li-shui and through the Mu-ling pass to Yu-hua-t'ai, where General Tsêng had thrown up a series of intrenched camps, all of them defended with deep trenches and strong bastions, and with drawbridges running throughout the whole of them, so that their united strength could be concentrated on any one point if necessary.

Forty days were taken up in attacking this position, and even at the end of that time I gained no success; for coupled with the impregnability of the position itself, the discipline of Tsêng's force was so excellent and effective that my assaults were all repelled, and thus no chance of success was left me. In addition to these obstacles we had to contend with another enemy and that was *cold*, the 10th moon having already set in and we had brought no winter clothes with us to meet the emergency. We were very short of provisions, and this again was a serious drawback. In consequence of my failing to take General Tsêng's position, the Chief censured me severely and deprived me of my nobility. He also ordered me to appear before him and receive rebuke from his own lips, and he then told me to advance with my force northwards. I was obliged to comply with his fiat, and in spite of the snow, I crossed the river. After I had crossed I opened the communication through the Two Poo and likewise though the road above Hochow, in which direction I bent my steps. The people in the surrounding places were suffering much from depredations committed amongst them, and my first care was to direct my officers to purchase some rice and grain to relieve their wants.

When we had reached Shih-chien mart we came upon a large force of Imperialists, occupying more than ten intrenched positions. We at once drew up ready for battle and tried to induce the Imperialists to come out, but they preferred to hold firm within their works and eventually tire us out. Several days were spent in fruitless attacks, and every effort to induce them to accept an engagement failed. Pestilence prevailed amongst our men, and in one night perhaps the whole of the inmates of a dwelling would have succumbed ere daylight appeared. This state of affairs, joined with the impossibility of getting into the Imperialist camps, and with the knowledge that reinforcements of the enemy were on their way, caused me to retire with my men in the direction of Lu-chiang, and from there I pressed on to Shoo-ch'êng and Lu-ngan-chow. At Lu-chiang we had a fight with the enemy, which resulted in their discomfiture, and our pursuit of them nearly up to the city.

The next day our troops moved on to Lu-ngan, but here there was great scarcity of provisions, owing in the first place to the devastations caused by Miao-p'ei-lin, and then in the second to its not being harvest time; the Imperialists also suffered greatly as well as ourselves from the want of food.

The object I had in view was to effect a junction with Ch'ên-t'ê-tsai, but the critical surrounding aspect would not admit of this, and I was obliged to turn the (horses') reins homeward. During this period General Tsêng succeeded in making himself master of the Yu-hua-t'ai, and P'ao-sh'ai managed to capture Ch'ao-sien, and to drive our troops in great confusion upon Hochow. The loss of Yu-hua-t'ai threw Nanking into great trouble and trepidation, and the Tienwang sent me orders to return as soon as possible. My march homeward, which I speedily commenced, was not unattended with difficulties, for the river being very high at the time the roads were inundated, and my journey consequently much retarded. Hochow soon fell. Kiangpoo followed its example, and our troops were in serious disorder. Boats were however obtained and we crossed the river, leaving only the old, and small and such ponies as manifested an unwillingness to come into the boats. Chiu-fu-chow was covered with water and the garrison had no place to stand on, besides this they had no fuel for cooking their rice, and many hence died from sheer starvation.

Meantime Yang-yo-ping and Pêng-yih-lin attacked and carried the forts below Nanking, and with the fall of these Chiu-fu-chow was rendered useless, and consequently deserted, most of the troops who had not crossed the river being either killed or starved to death. After my return General

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Taëng carried four remaining stockades at the Yu-hua-t'ai, and rendered them so impregnable, as to defeat any possibility of effecting their recapture. Our troops, minus rations and having no spot whereon to plant themselves, dispersed to Soochow and Hang-chow, and altogether I lost 100,000 men. Thus the nation was endangered by this loss attributable to me alone.

MASONIC.

The following list of office-bearers in the different Lodges will prove interesting to the members of the Craft at present in Shanghai.

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

ROYAL SUSSEX LODGE, No 501.

A. F. Heard, ... W. M.
W. Holdsworth, ... S. W.
T. H. Gibbs, ... J. W.
Vernon Seaman, ... Sec. & Treas.
H. Andrews, ... S. D.
H. W. Fellowes, ... J. D.
T. R. Wheelock, ... I. G.
A. J. Adams, ... D. C.
W. Phillips, ... Tyler.

NORTHERN LODGE OF CHINA, No. 570.

John Nutt, ... W. M.
R. S. Fearon, ... S. W.
R. A. Jamieson, ... J. W.
I. M. Lloyd, ... Sec.
J. A. Maitland, ... S. D.
J. F. Wallace, ... J. D.
Johnstone Smith, ... I. G.
W. Phillips, ... Tyler.

TUSCAN LODGE, No. 1127.

H. A. Sidford, ... W. M.
O. R. Crockett, ... S. W.
R. S. Gundry, ... J. W.
Jos. Jacques, ... Sec.
S. Oppert, ... S. D.
E. J. Deslandes, ... J. D.
D. A. Emery, ... I. G.
W. Phillips, ... Tyler.

AMERICAN CONSTITUTION.

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE.

Chas. E. Hill, ... W. M.
W. C. Blanchard, ... S. W.
S. J. Raymond, ... J. W.
Thos. L. Macready, ... Sec.
I. B. Eames, ... Treas.
Benj. Titus, ... S. D.
M. D. F. Pendleton, ... J. D.
B. R. Lewis, } ..... Stewards.
T. H. Mackie, }
W. Phillips, ... Tyler.

SCOTCH CONSTITUTION.

COSMOPOLITAN LODGE.

Chas. M. Donaldson, ... R. W. M.
J. G. S. Coghill, ... D. M.
John Wilson, ... S. W.
W. H. Devine, ... J. W.
James Hooper, ... Treas.
T. S. Borrmitalie, ... S. D.
Robert Darling, ... J. D.
William Tarrant, ... Sec. ad int.
J. M. W. Farnham, ... Chaplain.
F. Farr, ... M. C.
L. Segar, ... I. G.
W. Phillips, ... Tyler.

EXPORTS

From Shanghai, for the year ending December 31st, 1864.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BLACK.	Piculs	GREEN.	Piculs
Congou	303,457.12	Japan Unclassed	850.77
Souchong	281.56	" Sorts	106.73
Oolong	13.50	Young Hyson	26,549.53
Flowery Pekoe..	132.96	Hyson	8,978.72
Brick	6,033.88	" Skin	226.65
		Twankay	2,803.66
		Imperial	7,337.18
		Gunpowder	23,902.24
Total..	315,870.12	Total..	70,920.28

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

BLACK.	Piculs	GREEN.	Piculs
Congou	4,338.07	Japan Unclassed	251.74
Souchong	.90	" Sorts	560.77
Oolong	..	Young Hyson	123.67
Flowery Pekoe..	219.00	Hyson	5,749.27
Brick	10,421.12	" Skin	16.49
		Twankay	51.00
		Imperial	.22
		Gunpowder	14.18
Total..	14,963.09	Total..	6,769.25

UNITED STATES.

BLACK.	Piculs	GREEN.	Piculs
Congou	10.26	Japan Unclassed	2,963.17
Souchong	171.13	" Sorts	448.92
Oolong	1,643.71	Young Hyson	31,502.99
Flowery Pekoe..	..	Hyson	6,630.19
Brick	..	" Skin	609.53
		Twankay	4,251.48
		Imperial	6,038.37
		Gunpowder	5,801.66
Total..	1,830.12	Total..	57,646.22

MONTREAL.

BLACK.	Piculs	GREEN.	Piculs
Congou	636.98	Japan Unclassed	853.16
Souchong	696.52	" Sorts	..
Oolong	676.04	Young Hyson ..	8,614.89
Flowery Pekoe...	..	Hyson	641.79
Brick	..	" Skin	119.98
		Twankay	1,313.12
		Imperial	1,201.74
		Gunpowder	2,979.78
Total....	1,922.04	Total..	15,514.42

JAPAN.

BLACK.		GREEN.	
Description	Piculs	Description	Piculs
Congou, ...	45.31	Congou, ...	225.60

AUSTRALIA.

CONTINENT.

BLACK.	Piculs	GREEN.	Piculs
Congou, ...	94.00	Japan Unclassed	..
Souchong, ...	..	" Sorts	..
Oolong, ...	..	Young Hyson	..
Flowery Pekoe..	77.15	Hyson	6.06
Brick, ...	..	" Skin	..
		Twankay	115.45
		Imperial	25.87
		Gunpowder	86.28
Total, ...	172.05	Total, ..	233.16

MANILA.

BLACK.		
Description	Piculs	
Congou, ...	126.93	
	Black.	Green.
Grand Total,.....	335,261.24.	151,269.51.

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Description	Bales.	Piculs.
Raw, ...	10,413	8,311.02
Thrown, ...	10	9.92
Japan Re-export, ...	776	594.54
" Transhipped, ...	2,164	..
Coarse, ...	47	46.02
Refuse, ...	738	1,351.48
Cocoons, ...	..	..
Total, Raw and Thrown..	10,423	8,320.94

HONGKONG, FOR FOREIGN PORTS.

Description	Bales.	Piculs.
Raw	14,426	11,587.00
Thrown	21	20.27
Japan, Re-exports	376	300.40
" Transhipped	2,568	..
Coarse	17	13.53
Refuse	..	..
Cocoons	..	184.00
Total, Raw and Thrown..	14,447	11,607.27

COAST PORTS.

Description	Bales	Piculs
Raw	80	70.19
Thrown	..	..
Japan, Re-exports	..	..
" Transhipped	..	..
Coarse	8	9.05
Refuse	2	1.22
Cocoons	..	1.05
Total, Raw	80	70.19

UNITED STATES.

Description	Bales	Piculs
Raw	272	217.14
Thrown	..	..
Japan, Re-exports	100	74.61
" Transhipped	100	..
Coarse	..	..
Refuse	43	32.76
Cocoons	..	..
Total, Raw	272	217.14

THE CONTINENT.

Description	Bales.	Piculs.
Raw, ...	2,457	1,968.58
Thrown, ...	..	..
Japan Re-export, ...	392	296.33
" Transhipped, ...	574	..
Coarse, ...	..	..
Refuse, ...	18	32.96
Cocoons, ...	..	10.88
Total, Raw and Thrown	2,457	1,968.58

MANILA.

Description	Bales	Piculs
Raw, ...	59	48.20

JAPAN.

Description	Bales	Piculs
Raw, ...	2	2.48

INDIA.

Description.	Bales.	Piculs
Raw, ...	89	70.75

COTTON.

Destination.	Piculs.
Great Britain, ...	345,366.20
Hongkong, ...	99,534.00
Coast Ports, ...	61,897.60
India, ...	2,708.35
Australia, ...	113.03
Japan, ...	7.00
Total, ...	509,666.18
Export, ...	429,044.98
Re-export, ...	77,148.66
Transhipped, ...	2,572.54
	509,666.18

H. B. M. CONSULAR COURT.

Before SIR HARRY S. PARKES, K.C.B.
H. B. M. Consul.

Lieut. PRINGLE, }
" STODDERD, } *Assessors.*
E. A. REYNOLDS, Esq., }
Capt. PATRIDGE, }

E. PARNET and OTHERS *versus* "*Promise.*"

January 9th.

The decision of the Court having been given in favour of the *General Meslin* in the question of collision, the following evidence was adduced on either side in reference to the estimate of losses alleged by the plaintiffs.

Mr. EAMES, in opening the case for the plaintiffs, remarked that there would doubtless be a good deal of discussion as to what the measure of damages should be. The burden of proof was on the defendants to shew that loss was owing to misconduct on the part of the plaintiffs. (Mr. Eames quoted Parsons on Maritime Law, vol. 1., page 210, to prove that if a vessel be damaged through another vessel running into her, it is her duty to endeavor to get into port, but if the vessel be sunk it is not incumbent upon the owners to put themselves to any expense.) He contended that owners were not bound to go to immense expense with the vessel when there was very little chance of succeeding. It was usual in the case of a passenger losing his personal luggage, for the loss to be proved by his own unsupported testimony. Captain Parnet would prove the loss of certain packages of goods which he had purchased in Hongkong and which the sum he had been brought on board. He (Mr. Eames) would also ask the Court to allow compensation for the Captain and other passengers, for the time spent here on account of the collision. (Pritchard's Digest was quoted to prove that a person damaged by the fault of another is entitled to full compensation; and Chitty on Contracts, to shew that the plaintiffs in the present case might sue for damage incurred subsequent to the commencement of the action.) As to the insurance:—In Admiralty the insurer was entitled to appear himself to claim damages. It was not so in Common Law, but he (Mr. Eames) considered the difference was only in form, and that the right of the insurer is the same in Common Law as in Admiralty. The Captain was the agent of the underwriters in recovering the damages, they having paid the total loss. Captain Parnet had been detained here for a lengthened period and this was a natural consequence of the loss of the ship, for under such circumstances it was his duty to remain. He (Mr. E.) would therefore ask the Court for compensation, it being only common justice to do so and what an Admiralty Court would undoubtedly allow. However, in settling damages the rules of Admiralty Courts could not, of course, be taken in Common Law. It remained for the defendants to prove that ordinary diligence had not been used by the plaintiffs, and if the Court should decide that there had not, damages should be deducted only for what could have been saved by the exercise of ordinary skill and diligence.

E. PARNET, through the medium of an interpreter, said:—This is the list of my personal effects lost. All my linen and clothes were lost. Twenty-four pair of shoes, linen and the clothes I wear at sea were lost. I also lost books and instruments. I can hardly make out exactly what I lost. This is a list of the goods I bought in Hongkong. The prices are correct. I had been living with Mr. Vaucher since the loss of the vessel. I don't exactly know what will be the expense. I wait here till the accounts are settled. I get Fcs. 200 per month and 5 per cent on the freight. Altogether I have from nine to ten thousand francs per annum.

To Mr. MYBURGH:—I have stated before that there was a half-poop on the *General Meslin*. My cabin was on the starboard side below. My cabin was about six feet square. I kept all my books, clothes, charts, &c. in my cabin. Some of the latter were hanging in the saloon. I had my clothes packed in two trunks. My linen was in lockers. I bought all my clothes for Fcs. 4,000 and did not save anything. I bought them since I left home. I will swear that they were worth Fcs. 500. I saved nothing and lost several books, which I did not count. On the day after, the water was up to my neck in the cabin, and I could not attempt to save anything. I went on board and ordered the chief officer to save all that he could on the 3rd. It was impossible to enter the cabins; things which were floating about only, were saved. The water at Woosung is fresh.

[Some discussion ensued as to a list of articles saved from the *General Meslin*, which the witness asserted to be in existence. The Court said it was to be regretted in the interest of the plaintiffs that he should have omitted to bring that list, and requested that he would immediately write to the French Consulate for it.

Mr. Myburgh explained that it was essential that it should be produced, as it was possible, by contrasting this list with evidence as to what had been found in the cabin when the *General Meslin* was raised, to ascertain the correctness of the list of property handed in. Mr. Eames had not before known of the existence of the list; he had been trying to get one for some time. A note was dispatched for the list.]

I had more than sixty volumes of books on board. I had several books worth 60 frs. I had eight volumes on navigation, of which I do not know the value—some 14 frs. or 16 frs. a volume. I had no other instruments besides the barometer, chronometer, sextant and compass. These things do not belong to, the ship. I had the general charts. I had more than a hundred and fifty. The gold watch has been found, but it is useless. The chief officer has it. The silver watch has not been found, nor has the pistol. I cannot tell whether the missing things were stolen. All necessary precautions were taken to prevent people going on board. Many things which were saved at the time of the wreck and thrown into the lighter, disappeared. I do not know whether any of the things in the list were so lost. The sextant and quadrant were saved and I do no. claim for them. I have saved my chronometer. All that I lost was a small box of mathematical instruments, and the thermometer. I value the first at 45 frs. the second at 70 frs., but I do not know the price of the thermometer—less than that of the barometer. I had more than 150 different charts and plans. Some cost £3. Most of these things have been damaged and broken. I saved forty of the cases. I have never insured my personal effects. Some do, others do not.

To Mr. EAMES:—The chronometer was saved by the chief officer when the vessel was sinking.

To THE COURT:—The small compass I speak of was over my bed. Somebody had been using the gun a few days before and it was lying in my cabin. The gun was double-barrelled. The pistol was a long double-barrelled one. Some of the ship's guns have been saved when the water was slack. The barometer and thermometer belonged to me.

Mr. MYBURGH submited that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the amount claim'ed by them. It was true that judgment had been given to the effect that defendants had been guilty of negligence, and therefore the plaintiffs were entitled to a certain amount of damages, but the question of how much was as yet undecided. There was no case known in which a Captain of a vessel received compensation for detention, if indeed it was ever claimed. The detention in this case was not a consequence of the collision, and although considerable time did elapse between the time of the accident and the trial of the case, this injury was not caused by defendants, but by the necessary delay in the calling on of the suit. It could not therefore be considered a natural or direct consequence of the collision, and accordingly the claim was not maintainable. The plaintiffs did not assert that the barque was run down wilfully, deliberately or intentionally, or that efforts were not made to prevent it when found to be inevitable. (Mr. Myburgh quoted authorities to shew that damages depend upon the manner in which an injury is produced whether it be almost an accident, or done wilfully.) The Captain of the *General Meslin* sued for loss in respect of goods, his property. The claim is too remote and could not be taken cognizance of. The doctrine affecting insurance and abandonment should apply in this case. In cases of insurance, the depositor of a vessel is obliged to be almost assured what a prudent man would do for himself. His learned friend had asserted that the submersion had made the vessel a total loss (cases from Arnold on Marine Insurance were quoted to shew that a Captain is not to leave a stone unturned in order to save his ship, and if he does not do so, he is not entitled to claim for total loss. For a expense of raising the vessel be less than her value, he must raise her; if not, she is to be sold.) The submersion of a ship does not authorise her abandonment or sale. According to American law, if repairing and raising a vessel amount to more than 50 per cent of the value, she may be abandoned as a constructive total loss. If the vessel had been submerged on the ocean or the coast, the Captain might perhaps claim from the underwriters for total loss, but this case was entirely different. The fact appeared to be that the plaintiffs were so confident of the judgment of the Court that they allowed the loss to increase to a considerable extent, but for this they were not entitled to receive damages. He (Mr. Myburgh) considered that the amount claimed by Captain Parnet for clothes was exorbitant. Unless every item were fully proved the damages should be merely nominal. The idea of his having charts, plans, &c., to the value of frs. 2,100 was simply absurd, and the watch also might be struck out of the list, as there was no actual proof of its submersion. Of the gun and pistol, there had been no account given. On the whole, he (Mr. Myburgh) felt perfectly safe in leaving his case to the opinion of the court.

Mr. VOGHEN *witness for the plaintiffs*, said:—I made this list (the one brought from the French Consulate) myself. It was made by order of the French Consul, of all the things saved from the *General Meslin*. I went down to Wusung for the purpose on the 20th Nov. This was long before the sale of the ship. The information as to what belonged to the ship and what to the cargo was given me by the chief officer. I do not know what belonged to the Captain.

B. HEUSTISS said:—I am an engineer. I purchased the wreck of the *General Meslin* for Tls. 1,000, for the purpose of raising her. This was, I think, on the 5th December. I had been to Wusung to examine her before I bought her. I succeeded in raising her on the 16th or the 17th. I first dropped a sail over her side and then, having got a steamer alongside, attached a pipe to her condenser and let it into the fore-hold of the ship. I should judge there were about three feet of water above the coal. I commenced to pump her. After the ship was cleared of the upper works of the coal she came up. At 8 A.M. I commenced and at 11 o'clock she was afloat. It dost me $250 for the tug *Hercules*. If the vessel had been saved I was to have paid $600 more, but when drawn off the bank she was caught by the tide and water-logged, through the fault of the Captain of the tug. We could not see the hole on the inside of the ceiling. It must have been below the coal. We could see where the steamer had struck on the outside. I don't think at the time I raised her more than fifteen tons of coal had been taken out, because it was level all along. The coal was about 3 feet above the lower deck beams. The cargo was much heavier when I raised her than at the time of the collision, because a layer of sediment from the water of about 6 inches depth had settled on the coal and sunk into it. On even keel she settled about eighteen inches in the mud. She was lying on even keel. The ground there is hard. The vessel could have been raised with all her cargo more easily on the day after the collision than at the time I raised her. None of the cargo need have been moved. It would have cost me about Tls 2,000 to have raised, docked and put her in repair. This, with the price I paid for her, would have made it in all Tls 3,600. I mean by thismaking her all right in every respect. When I purchased her, every thing was complete. Had the owners of the *General Meslin* asked me to raise her for them, I would have done it for about Tls. 1,000.

To Mr. EAMES:—I have had considerable experience in raising vessels. I think I can do it as well as any one else. I bought the barque on the 6th and raised her the 16th. In the meantime I made preparations but did nothing to the ship. I prepared a sail for the hole by weighting and putting guys to it. I don't know whether my man in charge wadded it. Up to the 15th the vessel was in their hands, therefore I did nothing to it. I succeeded in getting her up but got her down again in a worse place. The tug was not put alongside in the way I wished. I could see no hole from the inside. I was down there from time to time. I think a person named Butler bought the cargo. He had a schooner alongside and a gang of 25 or 30 men to work. They began on the 6th and left on the 14th. They could not had much experience in repairing ships. This estimate was formed by Mr. Bird, a practical builder who assisted me in raising the ship. We had an idea that we could repair the vessel without docking. I have not raised any vessel in this port before; I have raised vessel in pieces.

JOSIAH BIRD said:—I am a ship-carpenter. I have been one since I was 21 years of age. That was fourteen years ago. I was employed by Mr. Heustiss to assist him in raising the *General Meslin*. It took between two and three hours. It was done by attacking a large pump to the condenser of the steam tug *Hercules*. It was then carried on board the ship, into the fore peak and the engine set going. A sail was weighted and sunk over the hole. It took me about half an hour to prepare the sail and draw it fore-and aft to keep it close. The mistake made was in attempting to cross the tide, whichit cok the sail off the side, whereas where she was lying the tide set on the sail. We could see very little splinter work on the inside. I could haverepaired her for Tls. 500, had she been beached. I am of that opinion now.

To Mr. EAMES:—I have been in the habit of contracting for jobs of this sort. I never had one of this kind. I was formerly in Nicolson & Boyd's. I don't think I publish that my terms were strained. I examined her carefully on the port side. I noticed no strain there. I should think there were one or two timbers broken. Had I been working at her I should have had to take off a good deal of the timbers. I would have put in new fastenings and timbers for the two mentioned in the. Everything was to be furnished for Tls. 500.

To THE COURT:—I think she might have required caulking. This would not have been included in the Tls. 500. The Tls. 500 were for putting to rights the hole. There was nothing said about the metal. I did not contract to do this. The vessel to be sea-worthy should have been completely overhauled. I would not have contracted to repair the hole before beaching, but as far as I then saw, I thought it could be done for Tls. 500.

January 10th.

G. ROBERTSON said:—I have advertised my profession as diver in the Shanghai papers for nearly two years. I know that the *General Meslin* was sunk. No application has been made to examine or raise her. I undertake to raise anything, ships included. The second day after she sunk, I sent my professional card by my brother to the French Consul, and received word from him in return that my services were not required. I was referred to him by Lindsay & Co. The morning after (the 6th) I went down of my own accord, to Wusung, to learn something about her. I passed the ship with a French interpreter, but there was no one on board. I sent my card in the Inland pilot-boat man at Wusung, and he said that a steamer had sunk the *General Meslin* and would have to pay, and that no one was allowed to go on board. I wanted to see what position she was in, in order to see what I'd charge to lift her. The godown-keeper refused to allow me on board the ship. I said I only wanted to see the hole. He said no one was allowed to go on board. I then examined her outside, feeling the hole with a boat-hook, and returned to Shanghai. I did not then think much damage was done her. There were two jibs set on her, I suppose to keep her in shore. From what I saw, I think that, had the hole been battened up at low water, the ship would have risen as the tide rose without even being pumped up. The water would have been below the coal at low water as she lay there. I came away on the same day, and went down again the day that Mr. Butler bought the cargo, in which I also had a share. I engaged a schooner and put my apparatus on board. She took them in a worse condition. Every thing was stripped off her, and she listed out as much as she listed in before. It would have taken a little longer to raise her then than on the previous occasion. I do not consider that she was strained. I found mud sediment on the coal, and there were three feet of mud on the cases under the cabin. I dived down, and when I removed these cases found the mud underneath. The cases were stowed aft and the coal was stowed against them. This mud was simply the sediment of the water. I have not got a list of the things I removed. I know I was a great deal short of what was sold to me. I got a list from Mr. Butler of the things that were sold me, and I did not find them all. Liquor, medicine and clothing were sold to me. There were 100 cases of old tom, and 30 cases old brandy, 6 quarter casks brandy and 17 coils of rope sold me. I recovered the 100 cases of old tom, the cases of brandy, one of the quarter casks of brandy, and three coils of rope. I got one case of pickles out of six, and also got some sweatmeats. I did not get any barrels of butter of which I believe there were fourteen. I got one case of vermecilli. I got no champagne. I succeeded in getting out about thirty or forty tons of coal. The cargo taken out of the ship did not materially lighten her. I got out some heavy bales of goods. There were some iron bedsteads on board. The things previously saved by the owners and what remained in the ship were sold together at Wainzwright's. I have no knowledge as to the cost of repairing the ship. On the first day I went down, it would have taken about two hours of the ebb and two hours of the flood to raise her with all her cargo in her. The liquor in bottle was not damaged in any way.

To Mr. EAMES:—I have been a diver for about two years. I raised the *General Ward*, and was engaged at the *Hellespont*, but it was taken from me. The *General Ward* was sunk at the French side, she was a small steamer. I paid three hundred and fifty Taels for my share of the cargo. I did not bid at all for the ship, I got everything out, but the coal and some bedsteads. I examined forward and everywhere. I have not yet made up my account. Taking the cargo out won't pay my expenses. I got about 30 or 40 tons of coal. I took out the goods aft by diving. At the lowest, the water was about by two inches below the cabin floor, Every thing was under water. I am satisfied that everything in the list was taken, but that I did not get it all. I have not tried any other ship here except the *General Ward* and *Hellespont*. I compared the list of what I got out with that got out by others, and found every thing had been procured. On the 8th day I gave up the job. I found it did not pay.

Re-examined by Mr. MYBURGH:—I have got my brother to assist me. I never saw an easier job than the *General Meslin*.

To THE COURT:—I was engaged in saving things from the *Illawarra*. I saved two nine, two six, two four, and one thirty-two pounder guns. I saved all the small part of the engines and some cases.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the verification of the claims should be proceeded with, or whether the account of the sale of salvaged good should be waited for. Mr. Eames advocated the former course, remarking that those who had had the misfortune to be mixed up in auction sales would know the difficulty and delay experienced in getting account sales. He had been promised by Mr. Rondeau a list of articles saved; but had been disappointed. He never appeared that the list lay at the office of the French Consul, who had thrown sold water on this case from the beginning. Mr. Eames further remarked that he thought it perfectly just and reasonable that the case should go on to-morrow; and that, if the necessary documents were not then forthcoming, through the fault of the plaintiffs, there would be no injustice in giving the verdict against them on this account. It was arentually decided that the case should come on again the next day at 12.30 P.M.

January 11th.

The list from Wainwright & Co. not having been procured, Mr. Pinaud's case was brought on. The claim was for $889.

E. PARNET said:—My chief officer gave me a receipt for the goods mentioned in this list, which came on board. This receipt was lost with the list. (A form stating the shipment of certain goods by Mr. Pinaud was handed in. It was addressed by Mr. Pinaud to the chief officer, and the Court considered its remaining in possession of Mr. Pinaud and the chief officer not having received it, was *prima facie* evidence that the goods had not been shipped although it was intended to do so. It appeared that there had been no Custom House permit procured and the freight had not been collected. The manner of the shipment of the goods was then enquired into at some length as there appeared to have been some irregularity.) Vaucher Freres are consignees for the barque. I am not certain whether Mr. Pinaud returned to Shanghai after his goods went on board. I think Mr. Pinaud made out a list (in Court) of the goods I sent on board and the Captain signed it. It was made out in Shanghai and signed by the Captain on board the vessel. All the goods were on board when he signed it. This form (before alluded to) was filled up at the Custom House and I signed it. Bills for the goods from different store-keepers in Shanghai were handed in and the witness was further questioned as to the goods stated to have been shipped.)

To THE COURT:—I did not save my things, because the vessel was under water, and I went up to Shanghai. I know that some of the things have been saved. I saved one trunk and my bedding and blankets at the time of collision. The other trunk was in the hatch under the cabin-table and I had no time to get it out. I left Shanghai on the 27th or 28th and remained alongside the barque for three or four days before I could ship the goods.

Mr. EAMES then proposed to bring on the cases of Dubourquois and Lecuyer and handed in powers of attorney from them to certain persons here to act for them.

Mr. MYBURGH objected that the powers of attorney were not authenticated and that the suits could not be proceeded with. They had not been put under seal. The authority should be expressed in so many words that the agents here were entitled to bring an action in a Court of Law for the plaintiffs.

(See Supplement.)

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Established in 1782.

Trustees & Directors:

Decimus Burton, Esq.
Travers Buxton, Esq.
Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.
William Cotton, Esq.
John Davis, Esq.
George Arthur Fuller, Esq.
Charles Emanuel Goodhart, Esq.
James Alexander Gordon, Esq.
Edward Hawkins, Jun., Esq.
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
William James Lancaster, Esq.
John Dorrien Magens, Esq.
John Timonthy Oxley, Esq.
Benjamin Shaw, Esq.
Wm. James Thompson, Esq.
Henry Hexman Toulmin, Esq.
Matthew Whiting, Esq.

INSURANCES against Loss by Fire are effected by the Phœnix Company upon every description of Property, in every part of the World, on the most favorable Terms.

The promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company are well known, and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that since its establishment it has paid more than *Eight Millions Sterling* in discharge of Claims for Losses by Fire.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Company are prepared to insure Buildings, Merchandize, Goods, and Property against Fire for *large amounts*.

They are also authorized to insure Ships in the harbour against Fire, with or without cargo.

Claims will be paid either by the Agents here or the Company in London.

HUGHES, WILLGOSS & Co.
26ma-65 387 Yokohama, 3rd Mar., 1864.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building, situated on the British Concession at Tzechuh-lin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNED & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for this Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Lancashire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co. Agents for the Company at Shanghai.

By Order,
GEORGE STEWART,
General Manager.
tf 240 Manchester, July 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

FOR SALE.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the Presbyterian Mission Press.

BROWN'S Colloquial Japanese or Conversational sentences in English and Japanese, ...$6.00.

Martin's Antiliteral Reading, a Short Method for Learning the Chinese written Language, ...$4.00.

Edkins' Mandarin Grammar—a Grammar of the Chinese Colloquial Language commonly called the Mandarin Dialect, ...$5.00

Edkins' Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken language .....$2.00.

Culbertson's China or Darkness in the Flowery Land, ...$1.00.

Hernlse's Guide to Conversation in the English and Chinese Language, ...$3.00.

Mergowan's Phrases in the Shanghai Dialect, ...$5.00.

27ja-65 163 Shanghai, 27th June, 1863.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne, Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

SHERRY Yasi's in 2 & 5 doz. cases, Tis. 8 p. doz
Port, " " " " 8 "
Champagne, in 1 " " 12 "
Claro, (Barton & Guestier's)
St. Julien, in 1-doz. cases, " 8 "
Medoc 1 " " 5 "
Cognac Brandy, 1 " " 10 "
do. do. 1 " " 6 "
India Pale Ale 4 " casks " 2 "

CHAPMAN, KING & Co.
tf 223 Shanghai, 12th September, 1863.

BANKS.

THE

Oriental Bank Corporation.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30TH AUGUST, 1851.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,260,000.
RESERVED FUND, £252,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., *Chairman.*
William Scott Binny, Esq.,
Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
William Walter Cargill, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, *Chief Manager.*
Patrick Campbell, *Sub-Manager.*

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.

NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
R. DUNDAS CAY, 23, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
THE NATIONAL BANK.

HEAD OFFICE: THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Banking.

THE Corporation receive money on Deposit, re-payable on demand, upon which no interest is allowed.

They also receive money on Fixed Deposit, re-payable at Twelve Months Notice, upon which interest at Five per cent per annum is allowed.

They discount Bills and Notes payable in Shanghai, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they make advances upon Bullion and Goods not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation issue Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, and on the Union Bank of London payable at Six months sight; and they grant Circular Notes for the use of travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

They also issue Drafts on the Agencies and Branches of the Corporation at Hongkong, Yokohama, Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, at the exchange of the day.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Agent

D. McLEAN,
Acting Manager.
tf 490 Shanghai, 2nd Jan., 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £500,000 of which £300,000 is paid, and remainder in course of being called up.
Head Office—No. 4 Lombard Street.

Board of Directors.

Francis Boykett, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wigging and Co.)
J. A. Russell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, and Grey and Co., Bombay.)
Thomas Cardwell, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., and Cardwell, Parsons and Co., Bombay.)
Charles A. Fearon, Esq., (Messrs. Fearon and Co., late of Messrs Augustine Heard and Co., China.)
William Maitland, Esq., (Messrs M'Killop, Stewart and Co., Calcutta.)

Committee in Bombay.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Co.)
Robert Hanmay, Esq., (Messrs. Grey and Co.)
Cowasjee Jehanghier, Esq.
General Manager.—Harry John, Esq., late Agent at Bombay for Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

Bankers.

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors—Messrs Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.

Messrs Coleman, Turquand, Youngs and Co.

Agencies and Branches are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

The Corporation will shortly be prepared to grant Drafts, and negociate Bills of Exchange payable at the above places, issue Letters of Credit, and conduct every description of Banking business connected with the East.

6tf 485 6th August, 1864.

HOUSES & LAND.

NAGASAKI.

TO Let, a dwelling House pleasantly situated on the Sagaramatre hill, particularly well adopted for invalids, or families intending to spend the summer there.

The House consists of four reception Rooms on the ground floor and four bed rooms upstairs.

Kitchen, good offices, large gardens, all in complete order.

For particulars apply to
BUISSONNET & Co.,
Shanghai.
PIGNATEL & Co.,
Nagasaki.
tf 453 Shanghai, 18th June, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A "TEA TASTER," of many years experience in China, is open to a re-engagement. Address "*T.*," *North-China Herald* Office.

21ja 556 Shanghai, 7th Jan., 1865.

OAKEY & SONS'

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, &c.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

EMERY, BLACK LEAD, GLASS AND EMERY PAPER & GLASS CLOTH.

India-Rubber Knife-Boards, &c.

WELLINGTON MILLS,

172, *Blackfriars Road, S., London.*

8jy 560 Jan. 7th, 1865.

CAUTION.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber Hats. The Patentees having established the validity of their Patent, in an action tried on the 20th and 21st days of June instant, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Erle and a Special Jury, in which Ellwood and another of No. 24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, in the Borough of Southwark, Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Plaintiffs; and Christy and others of No. 35, Gracechurch Street, in the City of London, also Wholesale Hat Manufacturers, were Defendants; and the Jury having by their Verdict found, that the above named Defendants had infringed the Plaintiffs' Patent, and that the Invention was new in England and in India, at the date of the Letters Patent. We, the above named Plaintiffs, do hereby give notice to all Manufacturers, Dealers in, and Sellers of Hats, Caps, or Helmets, that we shall proceed by Suit in Chancery, against all persons so manufacturing, dealing in, or selling Hats, Caps, or Helmets, constructed on the principle of "Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Hat;" unless the previous consent of the Patentees be obtained, at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of taking proceedings against prior Infringers.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1864.

JOHN ELLWOOD & SONS,
24, Great Charlotte Street, Blackfriars Road, Southwark.

Patentees for Air-Chamber Hats.

CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets are genuine unless they bear the above stamp, with either Ellwood and Son's, or the seller's name in the shield.

10sep-65 502

From "The Times and Daily Papers," June 21st and 22nd, 1864.

INFRINGEMENT OF PATENTS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
Westminster, June 20th and 21st.
(Sittings at Nisi Prius, at Westminster, before the Lord Chief Justice Erle and a Special Jury.)

ELLWOOD AND ANOTHER v. CHRISTY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Hindmarsh, Mr. Webster, and Mr. T. Ashton were counsel for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Bovill, Sir G. Honyman, and Mr. Murray for the defendants.

This was an action for the infringement of a patent for a double ventilating solar hat made for India, of which the plaintiff was the assignee.

The plaintiffs are hat manufacturers in Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, and the defendants are in the same way of business in Gracechurch-street. The invention was thus described in the specification of the patent:—"Each hat is composed of two parts, leaving a space or chamber between them, so that in hot climates the heat of the sun acting on the exterior of a hat shall not pass to the head of the wearer, but be greatly modified by the non-conducting properties of the air in the space or chamber. This space may be either closed, or it may have passages for air to enter and also to pass away."

The defendants pleaded "Not guilty," traversed that the plaintiff was assignee, and alleged that the invention was not new.

The jury, after considering the matter for an hour and a half, found that the defendants had infringed the plaintiffs' patent, and that the principle of the patent was new in 1851, both in England and in India.

Verdict for the plaintiffs.

tf 503

WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Chemists & Druggists,
NANKIN ROAD, NEAR THE BUND,
SHANGHAI.
大藥房
tf 512 Shanghai, 1st October, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAUCE—LEA AND PERRINS'

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
TO BE THE
ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE
TO
Every Variety of
DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made

CAUTION.

LEA AND PERRINS

Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such Imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London; &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

31de-65 318 Dec. 24 1865.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

Free from Adulteration,
Manufactured by

Crosse and Blackwell,

Purveyors to the Queen,
21, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Dr. Hassall, the great Analytical Chemist, states in the *Lancet*, of February 4th, 1854 and in his Work on Food and its Adulterations, with reference to the Food Products chemically and microscopically examined by him.

"The *Samples* of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL were entirely free from Copper."

Crosse and Blackwell's

manufactures, which from their great superiority have become so universally celebrated, are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in all parts of the world. Purchasers should insist upon having C. & B.'s genuine articles when they ask for them, as it is not unusual for unscrupulous dealers to substitute inferior preparations.

C. & B. invite special attention to the following, the quality of which is of the highest standard attainable.

PICKLES prepared in pure malt vinegar.

BOTTLED FRUITS for Tarts, Puddings, &c.

JAMS AND JELLIES, Marmalade, Fruits in Syrup, Crystalized Fruits. Prepared Calf's-feet and other table Jellies; Vanilla and other Creams.

PURE MUSHROOM CATSUP. Essence of Anchovies, Harvey's, Reading, Soho, Royal Table, and other choice Sauces. Essence of Coffee. Flavouring Essences. White Wine Vinegar. Durham Mustard.

SALAD OIL, the finest imported.

POTTED MEATS, Anchovy Paste, Blonter Paste. Patent Preserved Hams, Cheese, Bacon, &c. Oxford and Bologna Sausages. York-hire Game Pates, Yorkshire Pork Pates. Mackarel in Sauce, Kippered Herrings, Pickled Salmon in Bottles. Fried Eels, Herrings à la Sardines. Blackwall Whitebait, Fresh Oysters, Asparagus, and a great variety of other table requisites and delicacies, particulars of which will be found in their detailed Lists.

C. & B. are Special Agents for LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, PHILLIPPE & CANAUD'S SARDINES, SOYER'S SAUCES, RELISH AND AROMATIC MUSTARD, CARSTAIRS' SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SAUCE, GRIMWADE'S DESSICCATED MILK, and for MASSON'S FRENCH CHOCOLATE.

To guard against frauds, consumers of C. & B.'s Preparations should purchase only from those dealers on whom they can fully rely; and should be particular to have all bottles and jars destroyed when empty, and the labels defaced. Every article sent from the Manufactory, bears on its label the address,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
21, Soho Square, London.

31ja-65 352

Established 1814.

SLATE BILLIARD TABLES,

SOLID OR OTHERWISE, TO SUIT ALL CLIMATES' BY APPOINTMENT.

MESSRS. THURSTON & CO.,

BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

14, *Catherine Street, Strand, London,*

AND AT SALISBURY WHARF, ADELPHI, W.C.

Cloths of the finest texture. Balls of superior and well-seasoned Ivory turned on the truest Mechanical principles.

Inventors and Manufacturers of

THE CENTRAL REVOLVING LAMP,

Being the best Light ever constructed for Billiard Tables.

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS,

By Edwin Kentfield, of Brighton, London; Published by the Proprietors, THURSTON & Co.

1au-65 493 Shanghai, 13th Aug., 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OSTEOEIDON.

PATENT, MARCH 1st, 1862.

MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

DENTISTS,

Diploma 1815.

27, Hartley Street, Cavendish Square, and
34, Ludgate Hill (over Benson's) London;
Liverpool: 134, Duke Street.
Birmingham: 66, New Street.

Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change colour, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1s. 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous advantages obtainable by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

26ma-65 389 March 26th, 1864

AMMUNITION.

Eley's Ammunition

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

For Sporting or Military Purposes.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge Cases of superior quality for Shot Guns and Rifles, Pin Cartridges for "Lefaucheux" Revolvers of 7, 9, and 12 millimetres.

Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's.

Deane's, Tranter's, Adams', and other Revolvers.

BALL CARTRIDGES

For Enfield, Whitworth, and Henry's Rifles, also for Westley Richard's, Terry's, Wilson's, Prince's, Deane's, and other Breech Loaders.

Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

ELEY BROS., Gray's-Inn-Road, London, W. C.

[WHOLESALE ONLY.]

1au-65 494 o-a-f 13th Aug., 1864.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501, Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURERS of fine Photographic Chemicals, Paper, and all Photographic requisites. Also of Photographic Albums and Stereoscopes.

13ja-65 454 June 18th, 1864.

N. BIRKENSTAEDT & CO.,

ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Sin-tuk-kee, Foochow Road.

tf 475 Shanghai, 23rd July, 1864

JOHN GAVIN.

CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT.

HANKOW.

tf 405 9th March, 1863.

A. MARKS and Co.,

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

YOKOHAMA,
JAPAN.

tf 264 Yokohama, 5th October, 1863

WHITFIELD & KINGSMILL,

Civil Engineers and Architects.

Hankow.

Orders received for Machinery and Iron work of all descriptions to be executed in England under the superintendence of an Experienced Civil Engineer and Machinist.

tf 34 Shanghai, 23rd January, 1863.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPER AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

W. M. MORGAN & CO.,

Brokers, Commission Agents, and Auctioneers,

D'Aguilar Street,
tf HONGKONG.

Wm. DATO and Co.,

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
SHANGHAI.

Yang-king-pang, Corner of Rue Montauban.

tf Shanghai, 4th April, 1862.

Edited by R. ALEXANDER JAMIESON.
Printed & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

"NORTH-CHINA HERALD," JANUARY 14, 1864.

SHANGHAI TEA, SILK, COTTON AND OPIUM RETURNS FOR SEASON 1865.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Canadian, ...	Jan. 4	London.	5316.53	..	...	22.15	96.00	5434.68	...	28.30	404.44	45.23	...	80.78	267.21	547.38	1373.34
Yorick, ...	,, 6	Liverpool	6.00	...	...	...	...	6.00	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	5322.53	...	...	22.15	96.00	5440.68	...	28.30	404.44	45.23	...	80.78	267.21	547.38	1373.34

HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared	Destination	Congou	Souchong	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Glengyle.....	Jan. 3	Hongkong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165.19	...	...	...	...	165.19
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Piculs.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	165.19	...	...	...	..	165.19

MONTREAL.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolung.	Flowery Pekoe.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green
Eastern Chief...	Jan. 6	Montreal	...	207.12	...	...	...	207.12	...	...	1736.81	191.49	...	147.61	477.34	396.76	2950.01
			...	207.12	...	...	...	207.12	...	...	1736.81	191.49	...	147.61	477.34	396.76	2950.01

SILK.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan Re-exports		Transhipment		Coarse.	Refuse.		Cocoons.	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls. Pls.	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs.
Canadian....	Jan. 3	London	.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....	6	14.67	.....	
S. of the Deep	,, 6	do	.....		.....		.....		52	56.00	.....		.....	7	10.20	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....	..	..	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....	..	..	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....	..	..	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		..	..	.....		.....	..	..	.....	
			.....		.....		.....		52	56.00	.....		.....	13	24.87	.....	

HONGKONG.

Ship	Cleared	Destination	Raw		Thrown		Total.		Japan. Re-exports		Transhipments		Coarse		Refuse		Cocoons	
			Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs	Bls	Pls	Bales	Piculs	Bales	Piculs
Glengyle,	Jan. 3	Hongkong	5	3.70	....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			.....		....		....		....		....		..		....		....	
			5	3.70	....		....		....		....		..		....		....	

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared	Great Britain. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Hongkong. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Coast Ports. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	India. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	America. Export	Re-export	Transhipped	Total. Piculs.
Anna Helen	Jan. 3	7,798	106	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,904
Glengyle	... 3	..	..	..	300	..	..	2,450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,750
Castle	... 4	...	..	..	227	..	..	279	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	506
Andes	... 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	680	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	680
Catharina	... 5	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	434	168	..	...	...	...	602
Yorick	... 5	8,168	1,984	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	10,152
Timavo.....	... 7	...	...	...	57	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	149
Trieste	... 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	58
Dumbarton	... 7	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	171
Prince Kung	... 7	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	22
Chrysolite	... 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,184	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,184
Hainan.....	... 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	473
Glendoveer	... 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,471
Rona	... 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	...	69	...	...	..	...	...	...	2,578
		15,966	2,090	...	777	...	...	9,196	...	69	434	168	..	..	..	..	28,700

OPIUM.

From January 1st to January 7th, 1865.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests	Malwa. Weight	Patna and Benares. Chests	Patna and Benares. Weight	Turkey. Chests	Turkey. Weight	Persian. Chests	Persian. Weight
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels, ...	1182½	1182.50	247	296.40	2	2.00	..	..
Imported for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed ..	30	30.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore..	91	91.00	11	13.20	..	..	4	4.00
Total..	1303½	1303.50	258	309.60	2	2.00	4	4.00

Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna and Benares. Chests.	Patna and Benares. Weight.
From Jan. 1st to Jan. 7th	76	76.00	153	183.60
Total ..	76	76.00	153	183.60

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chests.	Chinkiang. Weight.	Kiukiang. Chests.	Kiukiang. Weight.	Hankow. Chests.	Hankow. Weight.	Chefoo. Chests.	Chefoo. Weight	Tientsin. Chests.	Tientsin. Weight	Newchwang. Chests.	Newchwang. Weight	Ningpo. Chests.	Ningpo. Weight.	Foochow. Chests.	Foochow. Weight.	Hongkong. Chests.	Hongkong. Weight.	Takao. Chests.	Takao. Weight	Total. Chests.	Total. Weight.
Malwa.....	74	74.00	52	52.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	126.00
Patna & Benares.....	3	3.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	15.60
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	77	77.60	52	52.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	141.60

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE COURT were disposed to admit the letters as sufficient authority, under the circumstances; but would not do so in the case of a mercantile firm. At the same time, every precaution would be taken to prevent the defendant being sued a second time.

AUGUSTIN PIERRE FRANCOIS RONDEAU, acting commissary in the French Navy :—I recognise this letter as having been handed to me by Mr. De Bourgois. I know his signature intimately. When he went away by the *Kien chang*, he had intended to take his things, but he told me that he was unable to take them then, and he would send them by the *General Meslin*. One of my men saw the things to Woosung. (Mr. Eames here explained that this man had been relieved by another directly he arrived at Wusung, and that the latter man was away from Shanghai. Mr. Myburgh said this amounted to an admission of inability to prove the taking of the effects on board.) I cannot say what was done with them then.

JAMES E. WAINWRIGHT :—The goods represented on this list (made out in his office) came from Woosung. They were represented to me to have come from the *general Meslin*, they were received by my servants at Woosung, brought to Shanghai and sold by me. They had all been wetted, and damaged. The goods I sold for Mr. Butler and Mr. Robinson brought from Tls. 800 to Tls. 1,000. The three lists in the possession of the Court represent all the goods sold except those sold on account of the latter parties.

To Mr. MYBURGH:—The things in bottle were worth intrinsically as much as before immersion. At the time of the sale, some of the tins were injured, some were good. The things in casks were not intrinsically injured either. The medicines and surgical instruments were much damaged.

PAUL E. GALLE, a Surgeon in the French Navy said :—I have known Dr. De Bourgois long. He lived with me up to the time of leaving Shanghai. I saw his effects packed up. I bought some of his liquors at the sale, and recognise the cases. I heard his coolies ordered to take some of the things to the *Kiangnang* and some to the *General Meslin*. I bought a number of his books afterwards at Wainwright's for ten cents. I swear the list (handed to me) is a correct one of the cost prices of the books. I looked over a published list of the prices about seven years ago.

E. PARNET said :—I agreed with Mr. De Bourgois to take some things to Japan for him. Beside cases of wine there were many other things.

Mr. MYBURGH called C. ROBERTSON :—This is Messrs. Wainwright & Co.'s list. Messrs. Wainwright & Co. have not furnished me with an account sale. I don't know what the goods will bring.

To Mr. EAMES :—I believe all these goods were sold by auction. I thought that the best way to dispose of them.

Monsieur Lecuyer's case was then commenced.

P. MASSILLON said :—I am an aide-commissaire in the French service. I am familiar with Mr. Lecuyer's hand writing, and I know that this letter was written by him. M. Lecuyer is also an aide-commissaire. I have known him for about one year.

Mr. MYBURGH did not propose to contest these two claims as they seemed to be characterised by singular good faith. He only wished to have it proved that the goods went on board, and this seemed to have been the case.

Mr. DESVAUCHEZ saw them come on board. Mr. Myburgh said he would allow the claim made by the plaintiff for $120. Mr. Eames said that in this case as in the others, he would have to claim also compensation for detention.

Mr. DESVAUCHEZ said:—This is the receipt for the amount I paid for my board here. I have had no employment and stayed here only on account of the collision.

To THE COURT:—This, $2½ per day, is the usual price I pay. I was here for some time before the accident. I am a musician and followed my profession before the collision. I had been twice assisted by the Amateurs in giving soirées and not liking to ask them again, I had to remain idle.

Mr. EAMES said he had not authority to appear for the other two claimants.

Mr. BENTILLON, acting as attorney for Mr. Lachaud, being called by the Court, said:—I have known Mr. Lachaud for a year and a half, I have seen a receipt from Captain Parnet for three trunks belonging to Mr. Lachaud. Mr. Lachaud told me he lost three trunks and the bedding. The bedding was not mentioned in receipt.

Mr. DESVACHEZ said that he still claimed $1,000.

I know nothing of the things which were put on board. I don't know what was in the trunks. I was told clothing and linen.

Mr. CORTIEUX was absent on account of illness.

Captain PARNET said:—Cortieux sent I think five trunks and two or three cases on board. They were given in charge to me. They came on board on the 28th or 29th. Six trunks belonged to Cortieux and Lachaud. I don't know how many belonged to Cortieux. He took four trunks from the Consulate. He brought at least four trunks on board. Cortieux took his trunks and Lachaud did not take his, being absent. The two remaining trunks are at the French Consulate now, and seem in very good condition. I put the trunks down in the small hatch forward of the fore-hatch. Lachaud's things were put in the same place. The passengers themselves took them up when the vessel was sinking. I saw them at Woosung and they were not wet at all. The trunks were under the deck of the forecastle. The passengers lived down there. The sailors lived in a house on deck. I don't know why Mr. Lachaud did not take his trunks when they were in the godown at Wusung.

Mr. MYBURGH, in summing up the case for the defendants, said that he would not prolong a case which had become very tedious to all parties, by making long observations. There were three important points to be decided—1st, what amount of loss was sustained by the plaintiffs; 2nd, how much was caused by the defendants; and 3rd, how much was attributable to the negligence of the plaintiffs. He considered that it had been sufficiently shewn by his witnesses that had, at the time of the collision, proper care been taken to save the ship and cargo, the loss would not have been what it really was. It was to be regretted that the case for the ship and the French Government were not before the Court, because then it could fix approximately some proportion of loss for which the defendants were liable. Had the *General Meslin* been beached, raised or kept afloat, the merchandize could have been saved. As it was, a considerable portion of it, after a submersion of two or three weeks, was as valuable as ever. As to the wearing apparel, for which one of the largest claims was made; the damage done it by fresh water would be immaterial. If the subjects of H.I.M., the Emperor of France were under such constraint as they appeared to be, so much so that they had to obtain sanction for the sale of the vessel, the defendants should not suffer for the loss caused in consequence of such an unreasonable practice. According to the doctrine of insurance, the Captain must, if his vessel be sunk by collision, raise and put her in a state of repair, if the cost of doing so does not exceed the value of the vessel. The witnesses for the plaintiff admitted that it was incumbent upon a Captain to spend two-thirds of the value, but in this case there was proof that nothing had been done. Almost every thing might have been saved within twenty-four hours after the collision had proper exertions been made. He (Mr. M.) would accordingly leave his case with the greatest confidence in the hands of the Court.

Mr. EAMES, in the course of a very long closing address, remarked that he would advert once more to the difficulty of procuring proof in a case of this nature. In this case, the vessel having been sunk and the goods submerged, the Captain was not bound to go to any expense to save her. The defendants' argument was that the plaintiffs had been guilty of negligence. It had not been proved that the vessel could have been raised for 500 or 600 taels, as his friend Mr. Myburgh had stated. It was not reasonable to ask the plaintiffs to raise the vessel as, should any accident happen in doing so, they would not be able to recover from the defendants. As to Mr. Bird's evidence. He stated that the vessel could have been put in sea-worthy condition for Tls. 500, but stated eventually that the wound caused by the collision alone was to have been repaired for that sum; his testimony, therefore amounted to nothing. As to the amount of damages. If the case should be confined to one of total loss still the question remained, for how much were the plaintiffs entitled to claim. In the first place, they claimed compensation for delay. The plaintiffs merely asked for their actual expenses not for demurrage. (Mr. E.) quoted Chitty on Contracts to prove that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover damages up to the time of trial.) He would remind the Court that after getting even everything that he had the assurance to ask for, the plaintiffs would still be great sufferers.

The Court then adjourned, judgment being reserved *sine die*.

JUDGMENT was given in the several cases as follows:—

E. PARNET.

The Court pass over the first item in Captain Parnet's claim of $2,000 for damage and loss of interest, as untenable. The second part of the claim, the Court reduces from 8,185 frcs. to 6,225 frcs., being of opinion that the valuation placed by Captain Parnet on his wardrobe, library and charts is excessive, and it has appeared in evidence that the gold watch has been recovered. The other items are passed. The third part of the claim is for stores valued by Captain Parnet at $924. The Court accepts his statement of the quantities and value of these articles, and considers him entitled to recover for that portion which would have been at once injured by an aversion as a total loss, and for theot her portion as a loss which was only partially occasioned by the defendants. The value of the first is $157, of the latter $767. The Court allows only half of the latter item, being of opinion that these stores might have been sooner saved, that if sooner saved the deterioration would have been, slight, and that the portion eventually saved need not have been sold at so great a sacrifice. For his detention at Shanghai to obtain redress from the defendants, the Court allows Captain Parnet as necessary expense $150, being at the rate of $2½ a day for two months. The Court therefore finds for Captain Parnet to the amount of $1,723. Costs for plaintiffs.

J. PINAUD.

The Court finds for the plaintiff to the amount of $1,427, which is thus made up. Perishable stores, the loss of which the Court regards as total, $731; partial loss on other stores $296; value of contents of one trunk, estimated by Court at $250; expenses of detention at Shanghai, two months at $75 per month, $150. Total $1,427. Costs for plaintiff.

A. DESVACHEZ.

The Court finds for the plaintiff to the amount of $270, being $120 for loss of effects and $150 for expenses of detention at Shanghai, costs for plaintiff.

E. LECUYER.

The Court finds for the plaintiff to the full amount of this claim, $460 and cost.

A. DUBOURQUOIS.

The Court finds for the plaintiff to the full amount of this claim, $585, and costs.

J. LACHAUD and J. CORTIEUX.

The Court throws out both these claims, it having been proved by Captain Parnet that most of the effects of these plaintiffs, if not all, were actually saved, and that owing to their position in the ship, all of them might easily have have been saved and probably were saved by the plaintiffs, who had sufficient time for the purpose.

CURES OF CONSUMPTION BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed; and the patients, having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste.—J. MOWSON, 13, Moseley-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. LOCOCK'S Wafers give instant relief of asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs; To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

tf (2) 532 October 22d, 1864.

SCREW AND PADDLE STEAMERS, &c.

G. H. HARRINGTON & Co. MARINE ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS, 27, Lendenhall Street, London E. C.

Contracts entered into for Building Wood or Iron Screw and Paddle Steamers, Sailing Ships, Tugs or Barges suited to Sea or River Navigation.

Patent Combination Vessels with Teak Planking and Iron Frames.

Estimates and particulars forwarded on application, and contracts made for delivery of all kinds of Vessels in China, &c.

6fc-65 492 13th Aug., 1864.

TUPPER & Co's

CALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON AND PATENT TILES FOR ROOFS, SHEDS, CHURCHES, OUT-BUILDINGS, &c.

In order to protect the Public, all Tupper & Co.'s Manufactures are marked.—

"TUPPER & COMPY., Manufacturers, "61a, *Moorgate Street, London*;

"WORKS LIMEHOUSE AND BIRMINGHAM,"

With either of their brands, Best Best TC with Crown over; Best Cross Daggers; or G in Circle.

For Prices, Drawings, and general information, apply through any respectable Londonhouse, or to the Manufacturers direct.

61a. *MOORGATE STREET, LONDON.*

*** Catalogues forwarded on application.

CAUTION.

Inferior qualities are being sold as Tupper & Co.'s make.

o-a-f 24de 550 December 24th, 1864.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

A basin of water is all that is required to produce the most brilliant and fashionable colours on SILKS, WOOLLENS, COTTONS, RIBBONS, &c., IN TEN MINUTES, By the use of JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES.

Ten colours, Price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 5s. per bottle.

These Dyes will also be found useful for imparting colour to FEATHERS, FIBRES, GRASSES, SEAWEED, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, WILLOW SHAVINGS, PAPER, Also for TINTING PHOTOGRAPHS AND FOR ILLUMINATING.

May be had of all Chemists throughout the United Kingdom and British Colonies.

Wholesale Depot: 19, Coleman Street, LONDON.

4ju-65 444

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	FROM	SAILED	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan. 6	Emperor	B. str	108	Mooney	Ningpo			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 6	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo	Jan 5		Russell and Co
.. 6	Shanse	A. str.	1006	Perkins	Hankow	.. 3	General	Russell and Co
.. 6	Fei-ma	B. str.	131	Dunlop	Ningpo			Moses and Co
.. 6	Confucius	Chi str		McCallin	Ningpo			
.. 7	Pearl	B. schr	161	Heer	Nagasaki	Dec 28	General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 7	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Jan 6	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 8	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 8	Nassau	H.M.S.			Yokohama			
.. 9	Republic	Ha. bk	289	Lotte	Swatow	Dec 16	Sugar	
.. 9	Congo	Ha. bk	223	Dense	Manila		General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 9	Woosung	B. ship	729	Cofebank	Fuchau	..	Poles	
.. 9	Satsuma	B. bark	282	Glover	Nagasaki	Jan 1	General	Glover and Co
.. 9	Pekao	Hun bk	700	Huveli-en	Fuchau	Dec 12	Poles	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Leopard	H.M.S.			Chefoo			
.. 9	Kiangse	A. str.	547	Simmons	Ningpo			Russell and Co
.. 9	Formosa	B. str.	600	Cates	Yokohama	Jan 3	General	E. Warden, Agt. P & O. Co
.. 9	Taping Kyo	B. str	317	Grondle	Nagasaki	.. 3	Ballast	Trautmann and Co
.. 9	Wingsnette	Chi str						
.. 9	Foyang	A. str.	827	Blanchard	Hankow			Olyphant and Co
.. 9	Stanley	B. bark	384	Doughty	Swatow	Dec 8	Sugar	Dow and Co
.. 9	Palmlea	B. ship			London		General	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 10	Nepaul	B. str.	541	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Jan 6	General	E. Warden, Agt. P. & O. Co
.. 10	Huntress	A. bark	383	Wesden	Amoy	Nov 8	do	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Cashrine	B. bark	414	Lowe	Fuchau	Dec 28	Poles	Dent and Co
.. 10	Ginny	U.S.C.S		Keels	Chefoo			
.. 11	Express	B. str.	451	Castella	Hankow			Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	Feima	B. str	121	Dunlop	Ningpo	Jan 10	General	Moses and Co
.. 11	Kiangse	Am str	574	Simmons	Ningpo	.. 10	do	Russell and Co
.. 11	Argonaut	Du. bk	333	Bryers	Fuchau	Dec 17	Poles	T. Kroes and Co
.. 11	Star King	A. bark	423	Smith	Swatow	9	Sugar	
.. 11	Durham	B. bark	396	Johnson	Newchie N.S.W	Oct 27	Coals	Johnson and Co
.. 12	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Jan 11		Augustine Heard and Co
.. 12	Sir Harry Parkes	B. str	546	Dell	Hong Fuhau	.. 11	General	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 12	Fusi-yama	B. str.	2000	McQueen	Hankow		do	Dent and Co
.. 12	Fun-in	B. str.	600	Hume	Hankow		General	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 12	Pluto	B. str.		Pines				
.. 12	Eclipse	B. schr	369	Chapman	Fuchau	Dec 21	Poles	A. R. Tilby and Co
.. 12	Bertha	Han bg	129	Jacobson	Manila	Nov 30	Sugar	Siemssen and Co
.. 12	Robur	Fr sh	452	Baudret	Hongkong	Nov 21	General	Oxford and Co
.. 12	Gunjara	Fr bk	271	Raffin	Hongkong	Dec 6	do	Wm. Pustau and Co

DEPARTURES.

From the anchorage.

Date.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Jan. 6	Yerlek	B. ship	1402	More	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Fletcher and Co
.. 6	Oelze	Fr sh	937	Bonnfay	Singapore		Theric and Co
.. 6	Edith	B. bark	388	Oglivie	Fuchau	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	Spirit of the Deep	B. ship	627	Hewitt	London	Tea, &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	Agnes Holt	B. bark	235	Taylor	Nagasaki	Sun. Re	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co
.. 6	Sze-chuen	A. str	1006	Spencer	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 6	Viola	A. str.	684	Hooper	Hongkong	Cton Sun	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 6	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo	Opi., &c	Russell and Co
.. —	Rosella	B. bark	283	Emery	Hongkong	Ballast	Johnson and Co
.. 7	Sebastopol	B. ship	935	Lowther	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 7	Glitona	B. ship	1357	Nicholson	Calcutta	do	Jardine and Co
.. 7	Silvia	B. ship	1400	Cato	Singapore	do	Turner and Co
.. 7	Eastern Chief	B. bark	401	Fraser	Montreal	Tea, &c	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 7	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Buckland	Ningpo	C'ton, &c	Moses and Co
.. 8	Emperor	B. str	108	Mooney	Ballast	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 8	Prince Kung	B. str	135	Torckler	Fuchau	C'ton, &c	Newbery, Elliot and Co
.. 9	Cadiz	B. str.	481	Browne	Hongkong	Mail, &c	E. Warden, Agent P.&O.
.. 9	Adventure	H.M.S			Hongkong		
.. 9	Rokuhkai	B. schr	137	White	Kanagawa	Sun., &c	John Thorne
.. 9	Chrysolite	B. ship	471	Varian	Hongkong	C'ton, &c	Johnson and Co
.. 9	Hudson	B. schr	198	Hermson	Chefoo	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 9	Memento	B. bark	434	Lyall	Hongkong	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 9	Williamma	A. str.	615	Lane	Hongkong	C'ton. &c	Russell and Co
.. 9	Shanse	A. str.	1006	Perkins	H'kow & Ports		Russell and Co
.. 9	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo	Silk, &c	Russell and Co
.. 9	Fire Dart	A. str	420	West	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 9	Formosa	B. str	600	Cates			E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co
.. 10	August	Ha. bk	237	Rolfe	Amoy	Part C'tns	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Sir Harry Parkes	B. ship	806	Chapman	Rangoon	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 10	Helvan	Ha. schr	247	Burmeister	Swatow	C'ton. &c	Siemssen and Co
.. 10	Rona	B. str	784	Hodgkinson	Hongkong	C'ton. &c	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 10	Gerard	B. str.	401	Golick	Hongkong	Sun., &c	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 10	Shampoa	B. str.	115	Betten	Ningpo	Ballast	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
.. 11	Trieste	Aus. bk	473	Pettis	Hongkong	Cotton	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Timava	Aus. bg	224	Sandrinelli	Hongkong	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 11	Sopia	B. bark	686	Whitehill	Rangoon	Re-expts.	Bourjau, Rubener and Co
.. 11	Aurora Australis	B. ship	508	Haipe	Rangoon	Ballast	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 11	Kiangse	A. str.	574	Simmons	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Russell and Co
.. 12	Foolung	B. str.	83	Hoole	Hongkong	Ballast	Byrne and Co
.. 12	Fei-ma	B. str.	121	Dunlop	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Moses and Co
.. 12	Nanning	B. str.	419	Morrison	Hongkong	Tea, &c	Trautmann and Co
.. 12	Fire Dart	A. str.	420	West	Ningpo	Sun., &c	Augustine Heard and Co

* With Mails.

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Anna	Aug 26	A. str	68		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Annette	Nov 17	B. str	510	Jones	Gibb, Livingston and Co	Hongkong	17th inst
Australian	Dec 23	B. str	725	Hamlin	Dow and Co	Nagasaki	1mdt
Bo-Peep	June 14	Chi. str	75	Cochran		*Laid up*	1mdt
City of Nantes	Oct 30	B. str.	209	Gibson	Dow and Co		
Confucius	Jan 6	Chi. str		Ningpo			
Cricket	June 1	A. str.	81			*Laid up*	
Express	Jan 11	B. str.	451	Castilla	Jardine, Matheson & Co	H'kow & Ports	15th inst
Fusi-yama	Jan 12	B. str	2000	McQueen	Dent and Co	H'kow & Ports	15th inst
Enterprise		A. str.	107		H. Fogg and Co	*Laid up*	
Formosa	Jan 9	B. str.	600	Cates	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co.		
Faust		B. str.	30		Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Fenella	Dec 13	B. str.	179	Randal	Nichol Latimer and Co		
Firefly					Chinese Government		
Foh-kien	May 30	B. str.	223	Johnson	Russell and Co	Repairs	
Gazelle					Wheelock and Co		
Grete		Prs. str	30	Hoffmann	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Island Queen	Nov 18	B. str.	129	Sutherland	F. R. Gaimwell		

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—*Continued.*

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Kiang-loong.	Aug 18	A. str.	943	West	Augustine Heard and Co	*Laid up*	
Little Mary	May 21	B. str.			Lasnond, ...		
Mandarin	June27	B. str.	93		J. H. Wignall and Co.....		
Mercury	June28	B. str.		Baynton	Reid and Co	Fuchau	Early
Meguna	Dec 21	A. str.	1200	Barton	Fletcher and Co.....		
Nepaul	Jan 10	B. str.	541	Wilkinson	E. Warden, Agent P. and O. Co		
Nora Creina		B. str	93				
Pojang	Jan 9	A. str.	827	Blanchard	Olyphant and Co.....	H'kow & Ports	*Sailed*
Pluto	Jan 15	B. str.		Finas			
Poushun	July 23	Chi. stn		Hoare	Chinese		
Rose	June20	A. str					
Sir Harry Parkes	Jan 12	Br str	546	Cull	shaw, Brothers and Co.....	Nagasaki	17th inst
Shandon	May 9	B. str.	114		Meses and Co	*Laid up*	
Showy-deen	Jan 5	B. str.	492	Mann	Dow and Co.....	Hongkong	Imdt
Taping Ayo	Jan 9	Br str	513	Grindle	Trautmann and Co.....		
Tun-sin	Jan 12	Br str	600	Bound	Geo. Barnet and Co.....		
Taurus					Wheelock and Co.....		
Tynemouth	Jan 3	B. str.	1142	Forster	Bourjau Hübener and Co	Hongkong	15th inst
Tai-wah	Feb 19	A. str.	143		H. Fogg and Co		
Tsenchang	Nov 27	B. str.	150	Gulliet	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Testlee	Feb 19	A. str.	60	Lowell	Russell and Co		
Vulcan	Dec 15	B. str.		Pendleton	Lindsay and Co	Hongkong	
Vulcan		B. str.	123		Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Willamette	Jan 9	Chi str.					
Wan-Loong-Fei		B. str.	600	Robb	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Wokee	Dec 27	B. str.	411	Orkney	Dow and Co.....		

44 *Steamers.*]

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Argonaut	Jan 11	Du. bk	351	Dryer	T. Kroes and Co.....		
A. Kasakewitsch	Oct 31	Hal. bk	258	Corsen	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Agamemnon	Oct 14	B. ship	888	Gorge	Russell and Co		
Alice	Aug 17	B. bark		Rowe	H. B. Cama and Co		
Amoy Trader	Sept 3	B. schr	109	Wallrand	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Ann	Dec 16	B. brig	283	Stephen	Augustine Heard and Co.....		
Antipodes	Dec 28	B. bark	291	Coles	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Ark	May 21	A. bark	266	Luce	Augustine Heard and Co		
Barossa	Jan 8	H.M.S.					
Berths	Jan 12	Han b.	129	Jacobsen	Siemssen and Co.....		
Beatrice	Sept 21	B. bark	419	Marton	Lindsay and Co		
Belle		S. schr	115				
Belle	Dec 30	B. bark					
Benvenue	Nov 6	B. bark	414	Keay	Nichol Latimer and Co.....		
Congo	Jan 9	Ha. bk	252	Demee	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Catkrine	Jan 10	B. bark	414	Lowe	Dent and Co		
Canvas Back	Sept 5	B. ship	670	Sunderson	Russell and Co		
Carrisi	Dec 27	B. bark	398	Lay	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Catalpa	Aug 15	A. bark	240	Stevens	Allen and Co		
Celestial	Oct 8	B. ship	401	Robinson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....		
Chetap	Nov 26	B. bark	748	Reid	Fletcher and Co.....		
Clarendon	Dec 14	B. ship	636	King	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Concurrent	July 16	Ua. bk	339	Iversen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Repairs	
Constance	Aug 4	B. bark	534	Smikin	Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
Countess Russell	Aug 17	B. ship	905	Thompson	Oppert and Co	London	Imdt
Durban	Jan 11	B. bark	396	Johnson	Johnson and Co		
Dolphin	Dec 14	B. bark	396	Withers	Dent and Co		
Eclipse	Jan 12	B. brig	209	Camman	A. R. Tilby and Co.....		
Fairlight	Dec 8	B. ship	583	Bush	Olyphant and Co.....		
Finella	Oct 20	B. ship	448	Murray	Fletcher and Co.....	New York	Early
Guajara	Jan 12	Pr bk	271	Raffin	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Gananoque	Dec 30	B. ship	875	Richi	Sardine Matheson and Co		
Huntress	Jan 10	Am bk	383		Augustine Heard and Co		
Halcyon		Recut		Kundtsen			
Her Majesty	Aug 17	B. ship	1112	Seymour	Dadabhoy and Co	Liverpool	Early
J. C. Munro	Oct 19	B. ship	612	Wood	Lindsay and Co		
J. W. Seaver	Dec 2	B. bark	260	Snow	Augustine Heard and Co.....	Yokohama	15th inst
James Miller	Nov 20	A. schr	471	Carbonett	Angel and Co.....		
Jane Leech	Nov 13	B. ship	903	Bingham	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
John Cobbold	Nov 30	B. bark	220	Worm	Rehhoff, Yale and Co.....		
John Nich-lson	Nov 2	B. ship	685	Heffernan	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Johanna Christoph	Dec 28	Da. bg	296	Wehrmann	Siemssen and Co.....		
Jubilee	Oct 26	B. ship	764	Grant	Fletcher and Co.....	London	Early
Julia	Sept 19	Fr bk			Vaucher, Frères.....		
Kaffir Chief	Sept 12	B. schr	186	James	Order		
Kate Chesther	Nov 9	B. bark	372	Johnson	Order		
Leopard		H.M.S.					
Lady McNaght'n	July 6	B. ship	370		Geo. Barnet and Co.....		
Lalla Rookh	Dec 28	B. ship	369	Campbell	A. R. Tilby and Co.....		
Lochnagar	Dec 30	B. ship	464	Chester	Jmith, Kennedy and Co....		
Looting	Oct 16	Pru. bk	246	Dunn	Oxford and Co.....		
Lord Palmerston	Nov 30	B. bark	343	McCready	Angel and Co.....		
Lucy E. Ashby	Nov 19	A. bark	346	Ashby	Dent and Co	S.F'co v. K'wn	15th inst
Maggie McLean	Dec 13	B. bark	272	Stewart	Dow and Co.....	Nagasaki	Imdt
Mathilde	Nov 23	Ha. bk					
Mary Glover	Dec 27	A. ship	593	Hughes	Order		
Morning Star	Dec 12	B. ship	562	Johnsten	Fraser and Co.....		
Naomi	Nov 2	B. ship	709	Sayers	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Ocean Gem	Dec 14	B. bark	343	Selbey	Russell and Co		
Othila	Dec 27	Nor. bk	390	Merfell	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pearl	Jan 7	B. schr	105	Theer	Jardine, Matheson and Co ..		
Petrel	Jan 1	B. chr	250		Dent and Co.		
Polmise	Jan 9	B. ship			Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Princess of Wales	Oct 16	B. bark	313	Barron	Fletcher and Co.....	Montreal	Imdt
Queensbury	Nov 11	B. ship	635	Binnie	A. Ellissen and Co.....		
Quick	Dec 1	B. brig	220	Vébert	Bourjau, Hubener and Co....		
Quivira		B. schr	107	Brown	David Sassoon, Sons and Co..		
Republic	Jan 9	Ha. bk	259	Lotte	Wm. Pustau and Co	Chefoo	Early
Resolute	Dec 13	B. ship	634	McGilvery	Gilman and Co		
Robur	Jan 12	Fr sh	452	Baudret	Oxford and Co		
Rolla	July 3	B. brig	144	Roberts			
Saxuma	Jan 9	B. bark	293	Glover	Glover and Co.....	Nagasaki	Early
Stanley	Jan 9	B bark	364	Doughly	Dow and Co.....		
Star King	Jan 11	Am bk	428	Smith	Angel and Co	Chefoo	Imdt
St. Julien	Dec 23	Fr bk	240		Vaucher, Frères.....		
Sailor Home	Aug 21	B. ship	1240	Bryant	D. Khakho and Co.....	Liverpool	Early
Shelbourne	Nov 25	B. bark	373	Lowe	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Spes	Oct 14	B. ship	369	Howieson	Gibb, Livingston and Co.....	Liverpool	Early
Spirit of Trade	Nov 12	B. bark	523	Simpson	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....	London	Early
Spray of the Ocean	Nov 2	B. ship	805	Slaughter	W. R. Adamson and Co.....	London	Early
Star Queen	Nov 17	B. ship	769	Shergold	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		
Stewart Wortly	Nov 18	B. ship	791	Nicholson	Jardine, Matheson and Co....		
Thos. Dryden	Dec 19	B. bark	456	Brown	Order		
Tiempo	Dec 26	Spa. bk	307	Celaya	Phillips, Moore and Co.....		
Uaka	Jan 9	Rus bk	780	Hagerinen	Smith, Kennedyand Co.....		
Woorung	Jan 9	B. ship	729	Culebank			
Wm. Methuish	Dec 23	B. ship	707	Duff	Smith, Kennedy and Co.....		

47 *Vessels.*]

HULKS.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Berwick Wallis		(Floating Hospital)		
Bethel				
Louisa		British ship	98	Wheelock and Co
Melbourne		British barque	194	Shaw, Brothers and Co
Ngapuhi		British ship	145	Harbor Master
Nimrod		British barque	263	H. I. M.'s Customs
Phillip [	Oakman	American barque	193	A. L. Freeman
Pons Æ1le	Beeglehole	British barque	499	A. R. Tilby and Co
Rose				F. R. Gamwell
Samuel Stoddart				

TUG BOATS PLYING FOR HIRE.

Name	Commander	Flag	Tons	Agents
Bunker Hill	Dobbyn	American steamer	63	Augustine Heard and Co
Fei Yuen	Erickson	British steamer		Shanghai Tug and Lighter Co
Fokelin	Skene	British steamer	70	Captain Fairdge
Hercules	Parks	British steamer		Wheelock and Co
Little Orphan	Benning	American steamer	160	Augustine Heard and Co
Martin White	Parkes	American steamer	100	H. Fogg and Co
Powerful	Ryder	Ham. steamer	40	Wm. Pustau and Co
Rhan	Cooley	British steamer		Smith, Kennedy and Co

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.